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BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR 1909.

Industrial disputes in Great Britain are drawing towards settlement.

Commercial confidence is consolidating throughout the whole world.

Peace in Europe is practically assured, and the finest harvests in North America are making money which will be spent.

It behoves manufacturers and wholesalers to do what is possible in anticipation of better business in 1909, and, so far as the chemical and drug trades of the world are concerned, one period of opportunity is now drawing to a close—we refer to the publication of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* for 1909. It will

Close for Press on Friday, November 6,

when all "copy" and blocks must be in the hands of the publisher. Advertisements in the *Diary* will speak every business day of 1909, when buyers will be getting some of the money which there is to spend. Therefore we strongly advise everybody who can or should advertise in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* to communicate with the publisher at once, so as to secure for themselves the benefits of 1909.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

THIS NUMBER begins the sixteenth century of the issues of the *C. & D.*

THE JAVA QUININE FACTORY has declared a dividend of 9 per cent. (p. 699).

THE PASS-LIST of the Spectacle-makers' Company's examination at Glasgow is printed on p. 691.

MR. E. R. CHERRETT is the new President of the Sunderland Chemists' Association. His portrait is on p. 693.

COMPANY CHEMISTS' PROFITS are the subject of a note on p. 687, based on an analysis of Henry Hodder & Co.'s reports.

CHEMISTS in Cardiff and Leeds want the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill to be defeated. See the Association reports on pp. 694-5.

MR. J. P. GILMOUR has been elected Chairman of the North British Executive, in succession to Mr. George Lunan, who has resigned (p. 692).

WOMEN who aim at academic distinction have successfully stormed the ramparts of the Royal Colleges (England) and the Chemical Society (p. 687).

BUSINESS in hop-substitutes and chemical preservatives for beer is threatened by a short Bill to be introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (p. 684).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY has succeeded in a prosecution under the Merchandise Marks Act against a drug-store keeper who sold paregoric sine opio (p. 680).

BOURNEMOUTH MAGISTRATES have decided that it is not contrary to the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts to sell lithia-water containing 1.2 grain of lithia per pint (p. 681).

SOME interesting observations by Dr. Pyman on the chemical constitution and physiological action of certain aminoalkyl-esters related to cocaine are reported on p. 691.

THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES has failed in its appeal against the Edmonton Court Judge's decision that application of plasters is outside the Apothecaries' Act (p. 679).

"CANINE SPECIALIST" used by a buyer, seller, and shampooer of dogs is not an infringement of the Veterinary Surgeons Act, says Mr. Denman, a Metropolitan Magistrate (p. 681).

THE CORNER FOR STUDENTS prizes go this month to Mr. G. Harding (Newcastle) and Mr. J. W. Richards (Gateshead). The entries for the winter tournament began this week (p. 672).

THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH DENTISTS is starting disastrously, dental licentiates who were in it having declined to act on the Council along with dentists who advertise in any manner (p. 674).

THE QUESTION as to whether "Anti-neurasthin," a brain and nerve food, is a medicine or a food, and, in consequence, liable or not liable to medicine-stamp duty, was answered by a London Alderman in the negative. The report is on p. 681.

MESSRS. EDWARD COOK & CO., LTD., soap manufacturers, Bow, have been awarded 23,000*l.* damages in their libel action against the "Daily Mail" and its associate papers, and a second action against the "Daily Mirror" was settled privately (p. 680).

THE CHIEF MARKET ALTERATIONS include an advance in industrial and mineralised spirit and ether from duty-paid spirit. Chrysophanic acid, jalap resin, podophyllum-root, and H.G.H. peppermint oil, have also advanced. Norwegian cod-liver oil has an easier tendency (p. 696).

THE Pharmaceutical Board of Examiners in Scotland for 1909, as nominated by the North British Executive, shows considerable changes, Professors Bower, Mr. D. B. Dott, Mr. Thomas Stephenson, and Mr. Thomas Wilson taking the places of Professor Trail, Mr. Peter Boa, Mr. George Lunan, and Mr. G. F. Merson (p. 690).

REPRESENTATIVES of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Drug-stores Association formed a deputation to Mr. H. Samuel, M.P., on Monday, with the view of putting before him a *modus vivendi* intended to smooth the passage of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill through the House of Commons before Christmas (p. 683). This has advanced matters a stage (p. 686).

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

REPORTS.

THE powder distributed to students on October 7 consisted of equal parts by weight of hydrous calcium sulphate, of magnesium hydroxycarbonate, and of sodium oxalate. The calculated composition of such a mixture is:

Ca	...	...	...	...	7.7
Mg	...	...	...	...	8.5
Na	...	...	...	...	11.5
SO ₄	...	...	...	...	18.6
CO ₃	...	...	...	...	15.6
C ₂ O ₄	...	...	...	...	21.9
H ₂ O	...	...	...	...	13.2
OH	...	...	...	...	3.0
					100.0

The powder also contained, as impurity, a recognisable trace of the hydrochloric radical.

Samples of the powder were distributed to fifty-six students, and thirty-six reports were sent in for examination. The failures in the detection of the several constituents of the powder were: (a) Metallic radicals—calcium, 23; magnesium, 4; sodium, 3. (b) Acid radicals—sulphuric, 4; carbonic, 3; oxalic, 19. About half of those who sent in reports failed to observe the evolution of water when the powder was heated in a dry test-tube.

This exercise proved to be more difficult to many of our correspondents than was anticipated, and in several cases we are not quite clear as to how the failures to detect some of the constituents—notably the calcium and the oxalic radical—were caused.

Only certain constituents passed into solution—mainly sodium and the sulphuric radical—when the powder was treated with water, while a residue was left which consisted of calcium oxalate and magnesium carbonate, the former of these two salts having been produced by the interaction of the original calcium sulphate and sodium oxalate. Complete solution was readily effected, with the evolution of carbonic anhydride, on the addition of dilute hydrochloric acid. The acid solution did not yield any precipitate when treated with hydrogen sulphide, and students who had ascertained this fact should, at this stage, have evaporated the solution to dryness and ignited the residue, to convert the oxalates present into carbonates, and should then have dissolved the latter in dilute hydrochloric acid, to obtain a suitable solution in which to search for metals of the iron group and of succeeding groups. Some students, however, who were unaware that oxalates were present (as well as others who were aware of this) omitted the evaporation, ignition, and preparation of a suitable solution, and simply added ammonium chloride and excess of ammonia to the liquid in which hydrogen sulphide had failed to produce any precipitate—in some cases after, and in other cases without, boiling out the hydrogen sulphide. This procedure ensured the copious precipitation of calcium oxalate, and, in most instances, led to erroneous conclusions. Although the precipitate was very unlike aluminium hydroxide, except that it was white, its formation at the stage where aluminium hydroxide would ordinarily make its appearance caused a number of students to conclude that aluminium was a constituent of the powder, and a few to ascribe to

calcium oxalate a ready solubility in solution of sodium hydroxide, of which it is really innocent. The filtrate from this precipitate was free from calcium, the whole of this having been removed as oxalate; hence no precipitate was obtained on the addition of ammonium carbonate, and metals of the barium group were accordingly assumed to be absent. It is somewhat puzzling, however, to find that several students who did destroy the oxalates and who did not obtain any precipitate in the iron group, nevertheless failed to obtain any indication of the presence of calcium. This circumstance would seem to point to the addition of reagents to solutions which are already too dilute, to the too great accumulation of ammonium salts in the solutions, or to some other pretty general defect of treatment at this stage which students should endeavour to avoid.

A considerable number of students were led to suppose that a chloride was present in quantity because they obtained a white precipitate with silver nitrate in the prepared solution for acid radicals after acidifying with dilute nitric acid. This precipitate did not consist of silver chloride, and it made its appearance because the precipitation of silver oxalate is not entirely prevented by nitric acid unless there is a moderate concentration of this acid in the solution. Hence mere acidification with nitric acid is insufficient, and some considerable excess of the dilute acid should be added to a small portion of the precipitate before it is concluded that the latter is insoluble.

Another source of error was encountered when the special test for an oxalate was applied to the prepared solution for acid radicals, several students failing to obtain any indication that an oxalate was present. The reason for these failures was that prolonged boiling with a tolerably concentrated solution of sodium carbonate is requisite to ensure the conversion of any considerable quantity of an insoluble oxalate, such as calcium oxalate, into sodium oxalate and a carbonate, and that probably only traces of oxalate were present in the solutions tested.

It seems desirable to emphasise again the importance of using calcium sulphate instead of calcium chloride as a test for oxalates in a solution known to contain sulphates. The latter reagent may give rise to the precipitation of calcium sulphate, while the former cannot do so under any ordinary circumstances.

From the foregoing general remarks students will gather that the complications that may arise in consequence of the presence of an oxalate in a mixture for analysis may afford scope for a good deal of careful reflection and may suggest some useful independent experimenting.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to
GEORGE HARDING, 55 Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Second Prize has been awarded to
J. W. RICHARDS, 29 Denmark Street, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

1. Correspondents who are unqualified:

George Harding	(1st prize)	...	Phenacite	...	...	91
J. W. Richards	(2nd prize)	...	Zero	...	...	85
J. S. C.	...	...	Dioscorides	...	...	81
Polychrest	...	...	H ₂ S	...	...	73
	...	...	Pharmacy	...	...	73
	...	...	F. A. P.	...	...	71

Litmus	71	M. Johnson	62
R. W. W.	71	Rainow	62
Test	69	W. J. Hammond	61
James Long	68	Alert	59
N. R.	66	Ichthyol	59
Palatine	66	Cathidol	51
Nedwos	63		

2. Correspondents who are qualified, or who have not indicated that they are unqualified:

A. F. M.	97	Kesteren	47
A. L. M.	48	Monad	70
Beaker	71	Papaver	29
Capsicum	95	Quin. Sulph.	44
Cobalt	62	Turmeric	93
Duorts	52	Validol	64
Eborlace	79		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. S. C.—After a mixture of salts has been treated with water, it is not possible, from a consideration of the various radicals found in the solution and in the insoluble residue respectively, to arrive at any safe conclusions as to how the metallic and acidic radicals were arranged in the original salts.

POLYCREST.—Kindly add the usual "guarantee of good faith" to any future reports, if you desire to be regarded as competing for the monthly or for the tournament prizes.

PHENACITE.—When a sulphate has been proved to be present, calcium chloride should not be used as the reagent to test for an oxalate, as a precipitate of calcium sulphate may be formed: a solution of calcium sulphate should be used instead. You seem to have concluded on too slender evidence that potassium was present, and to have omitted to test for ammonium.

ZERO.—While your methods of analysis follow the usual lines and should give reliable results, your failure to detect calcium would seem to indicate some error of procedure which is not apparent in your report. Silver oxalate dissolves with some difficulty in dilute nitric acid, and it may be precipitated, or when precipitated may remain undissolved, if the latter is not added in considerable quantity. The presence of sulphate as impurity in sodium carbonate is very frequently met with, and must be guarded against. Note that the formula for manganese peroxide is MnO_2 , and that for common sodium phosphate Na_2HPO_4 . Note also that conscientious and persevering work is the only high road to excellence in qualitative analysis.

H.S.—You describe as "gelatinous" the precipitate formed on the addition of sodium phosphate as a test for magnesium, whereas ammonium magnesium phosphate appears as a crystalline precipitate. This would seem to indicate that the calcium which you failed to separate as carbonate on the addition of ammonium carbonate had been precipitated as phosphate along with the magnesium.

PHARMACY.—If a precipitate is not produced immediately on adding barium chloride as a test for the sulphuric radical, the mixture should be permitted to stand for at least five minutes before it is concluded that sulphates are absent, since in dilute solutions a precipitate of barium sulphate may only form slowly. The powder did not contain any traces of citrates.

F. A. P.—It is unfortunate that, with a precipitate of calcium oxalate in your hands and suspecting an oxalate to be present, you did not succeed in establishing either the presence or the absence of the oxalic radical.

LITMUS.—After describing the tests by which you recognised the presence of the sulphuric and carbonic radicals, you state that "other tests for acid radicals gave no results." Such a statement is valueless so far as discovering the cause of your failure to find the oxalic radical is concerned. Give the details of the various tests you apply.

R. W. W.—Your conclusion that an oxalate was absent was based on very insufficient evidence. Why do you not use calcium sulphate instead of calcium chloride as a reagent to test for an oxalate in the known presence of a sulphate?

TEST.—You are in some confusion as to the compounds which yield hydrogen sulphide when treated with hydrochloric acid: sulphides—not sulphites—are the salts which yield this gas.

JAMES LONG.—You will do well to note that a pure solution of sodium bicarbonate does not give any precipitate with mercuric chloride: when a white precipitate is obtained, this is due to impurity.

N. R.—You will find it advantageous to familiarise yourself with Carnot's excellent test for potassium, which depends

upon the formation of potassium bismuth thiosulphate, insoluble in alcohol. The iron you found was probably introduced as impurity in the hydrochloric acid or the ammonium chloride you employed.

PALATINE.—Try to cultivate habits of closer observation. Many students obtained valuable information by heating the powder in a dry test-tube alone and with concentrated sulphuric acid, while you record "no result."

M. JOHNSON.—The flame-coloration which you attributed to potassium was probably due to calcium. Hot nitric acid is not without solvent effect on barium sulphate.

RAINOW.—The powder was not correctly described as "insoluble in water," since an aqueous extract contained a considerable quantity of dissolved matter. Surely it was by inadvertence that you reported the addition of solution of cream of tartar as a test for potassium! Bicarbonates are soluble salts.

ALERT and ICHTHYOL.—Fusion of the powder with pure sodium carbonate on charcoal and recognition of a sulphide in the fused mass did not prove that the powder originally contained a sulphate, but merely that it (or the charcoal) contained "sulphur in some form."

A. L. M.—The solubility of the powder in dilute hydrochloric acid showed mercurous compounds to be absent, but not mercuric. Picric acid is not as delicate a test for potassium as Carnot's test, and is not more easily applied. Read the second sentence of the reply to "N. R."

BEAKER.—Your report is incomplete in so far as it does not contain, *inter alia*, any account of the behaviour of the hydrochloric acid solution of the powder with hydrogen sulphide, or the result of testing for ammonium. Boiling a powder with sodium hydroxide (instead of with sodium carbonate), in preparing a solution to be tested for acid radicals, is not generally advisable.

CAPSICUM, TURMERIC, and Others.—As a result of a very carefully conducted test, we failed to obtain any indication of the presence of traces of ammonium salts.

KESTEREN.—Please add your address to any future reports.

PAPAYER.—We are unable to understand how you succeeded in observing reactions which led you to suppose that the powder contained a salt of bismuth.

The Week's Poisonings.

SIX fatalities with poisons have occurred during the week. Four of the poisons used were in the second part of the schedule, one in the first part, and one was unscheduled. Mary A. Howard (36) took salt of lemon at Liverpool, and died the same day.—Charles Frost (68), of Fulham, poisoned himself owing to financial worries by taking oxalic acid.—Edwinfreda Keeley (15), a domestic servant, of Burleydam, Cheshire, was under notice to leave. She quarrelled with a fellow-servant, and then drank carbolic acid. "Suicide" said the jury.—Mary E. Hull (59), of Brixton Hill, was found dying on Clapham Common. Medical evidence stated that death was due to syncope from chloroform poisoning, and an open verdict was returned.—Olus Nilsson (57), seaman, died at Sunderland from carbolic acid poisoning. Mr. E. H. Stephens, chemist and druggist, of 55 Vilette Road, gave evidence as to warning deceased about the dangerous character of the acid, which was said to be required for disinfecting purposes. After the purchase deceased mentioned a case of suicide with the acid, but said he himself was not going to die before he was obliged to do so. The Coroner remarked that it seemed to be an instance of suicide by suggestion.—At the inquest on Kate Clapp (*nee* Grudden), who died from strychnine poisoning, it was stated that she had previously attempted suicide with carbolic acid, giving a quantity to her daughter at the same time. (*C. & D.*, April 25, p. 625). The police had not been able to find the vendor of the poison, and, in reply to the Coroner, said that a certain "worm-killer" was sold at oilshops without any restriction. A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was returned.

MESSRS. S. MAW, SON & SONS intimate that their premises in Aldersgate Street will be closed on Monday, November 9 (Lord Mayor's Day), at 12 o'clock noon. The classic procession which is to accompany the Lord Mayor to the Law Courts is to go round by Aldersgate Street.

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The London County Council has decided, owing to the steady increase of work in the chemical and gas testing department, to advertise for an additional technical assistant at a salary of 150*l.* a year.

The salary of Mr. T. H. H. Hobbs, Ph.C., dispenser to the Upper Edmonton workhouse, was increased by 10*l.* per annum at the meeting of the Strand Guardians on October 27 (see *C. & D.*, October 24, p. 637).

Rodney Barker, described as a chemist, Winsford, Cheshire, was discovered with his throat cut and severely gashed about the body. He succumbed in the hospital on October 27. He had been out of employment for some time.

The prize of a grocer's shop worth 500*l.*, which Mr. W. P. Bowman, of Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., offered to the grocer's assistant who came out best in an examination conducted under the auspices of the National Association of Grocers' Assistants, has been awarded to Mr. W. F. Tupman, of Cardiff.

Boots' Plaisance, Nottingham, obtained the highest marks on the test-piece of Weber's "Oberon," out of fifteen entrants, in the new brass-instrument quartettes at the Nottingham musical competitions. By a curious mistake the Boots' Choral Union were prevented from competing in the final contest for male-voice choirs, the adjudicator, Mr. Granville Humphreys, of London, adding the total of marks to 111 instead of 141. An apology was generously accepted, and no protest will be made.

Fredk. Edwin Charles Smith was, at the Hants Quarter Sessions on October 20, charged with breaking into the premises of Messrs. Geo. K. Smith & Chas. A. Smith, chemists, Ryde, on August 16, and stealing goods value 5*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Accused, who was the son of the former proprietor and nephew of the prosecutors, resided on the premises with his father. Prosecutors did not press the charge as the prisoner's friends proposed to send him to Australia, and he was discharged on entering into recognisance to come up for judgment if called upon.

The report of the Select Committee on Poisons and the Pharmacy Bill was discussed at a meeting of the Worcestershire Chamber of Agriculture on October 24, when a speech in support of the attitude of the Pharmaceutical Society was made by Mr. J. Twimberrow, Ph.C., a member of the Chamber, who, after explaining that the Society has nothing whatever to do with fixing or regulating trade prices, asserted that throughout the country not one farmer in 500 had ever experienced any reasonable difficulty in obtaining what he wanted in the way of sheep-dip, etc., from the legalised vendors, chemists, at the lowest prices allowed by the manufacturers.

Mr. Eustace J. Lindsey (61), surgical-appliance maker, of 7 Commercial Road, Southsea, was found dead in his bedroom on October 20. At the inquest on October 23, Mr. J. Cooper, of London Road, Landport, and Mr. F. H. Tully (of Messrs. Arnold & Son, King's Road, Southsea), chemists and druggists, gave evidence of supplying veronal in cachets according to a prescription. Mr. Cooper said the deceased had evidently taken three at night instead of one. He had warned Lindsey against taking many of them. Evidence showed that death was due to suffocation, deceased having fallen out of bed while under the influence of drink or drugs. Twenty-four cachets were unaccounted for.

Society of British Dentists.

The meeting of dentists to inaugurate a Defence Society was held at the Holborn Restaurant on Friday, October 23, at 7.30 P.M. Mr. A. Maurice, L.D.S., of Dorking, was voted to the chair. The meeting was not so fully attended as the one convened in May last, when proposals for formulating a Society were discussed. The Provisional Committee presented their report and the proposed rules, and stated that in reply to a circular which had been sent out 224 persons had promised to join the Society. Much

discussion ensued upon the selection of a suitable name, the desirability of adopting one dissimilar to any of the existing associations being strongly advocated. Eventually the title of the "Society of British Dentists" was adopted. The object of the Society was declared to be the promotion and protection of the interests of the dental profession, and to endeavour to secure alteration in the present Act of Parliament so as to make a sufficient safeguard against unqualified persons practising dentistry. Further discussion was raised whether the Society could do more than the British Dental Association is doing for the profession, attention being drawn to the recent decision where the conviction of an unqualified person using the description "painless extractions" was upheld on appeal. This case was instituted and carried through by the British Dental Association, and if judgment had been reversed it was stated the loss incurred would have been close on 1,000*l.* A suggestion was made that the Committee of Management should be composed of licentiates in dental surgery and registered dentists in equal proportions, but upon the names of several L.D.S. being proposed the gentlemen named declined to serve. Subsequently Mr. J. T. Hoare proposed the adjournment of the meeting. We gather from the tone of the meeting that while the British Dental Association confines its membership strictly to dentists who adhere to the ethics of the profession and abstain from advertising in any form, no such restriction is imposed upon the members of the proposed Society, which was evidently a bar to those dentists who held the qualification of L.D.S. from serving on the Committee of Management.

Chemists and the Public Service.

The following have been elected members of municipal bodies:

Mr. W. Jago, F.C.S., F.I.C., 17 Wilbury Avenue, Hove.

Mr. Richard March, chemist and druggist, 70 High Street, Stamford.

Mr. Sambourne Cook, chemist and druggist, Forest Grove, Nottingham.

Mr. Lawrence Priestley, chemist and druggist, 9 Cartergate, Newark-on-Trent.

Mr. John Thos. Bentley, chemist and druggist, 15 Cornhill, Bury St. Edmunds.

Mr. John Thos. Smith, chemist and druggist, of Messrs. Lander & Smith, 17 High Street, Canterbury.

Mr. Thos. Reade, chemist and druggist, 20 Harborne Road, Edgbaston, on the Wolverhampton Council.

Among the candidates for municipal honours is Mr. John Gilling, pharmaceutical chemist, Saffron Walden.

Mr. F. G. Acton, chemist and druggist, 10 Corn Market, Worcester, was nominated for the Council election on October 24, but withdrew his nomination.

The following have been appointed justices to exercise the powers of the Lunacy Act, 1890:

Mr. William Woolley (Woolleys, Ltd.), Blackburn.

Mr. Thomas Critchley, chemist and druggist, 7 Simmons Street, Blackburn.

Alderman Henry Gadd, J.P. (of Evans, Gadd & Co., Ltd.), 31 St. David's Hill, Exeter.

Police Court Charges.

John Groves Court, ex-cashier at Dr. Tibble's Vi-Cocoa Works (*C. & D.*, October 17, p. 604), was on October 27, at Watford, committed for trial at the Hertfordshire Assizes.

At Felixstowe last week, James Woodham got two months' imprisonment for stealing a bottle of quinine from the shop of Mr. H. F. Douthwaite, chemist. He said it was gaol he wanted.

Mr. John William Gardam, chemist, 404 Monument Road, Birmingham, appeared at the Birmingham Police Court on October 23 on a charge of wife desertion. The complainant's counsel said the parties had been married for four years, during which time the defendant had treated his wife cruelly. In defence it was urged that the complainant had made it impossible for her husband to live with her, and had been the cause of defendant losing situations at Ripon, Scarborough, and Hull. The Deputy Stipendiary (Mr. B. Grimley) made an order for 12*s.* 6*d.* a week maintenance, with costs.

Contracts.

London County Council.—Lawes' Chemical Manure Co., Ltd., Essex, for nitrate of soda to the Bexley, Claybury, and Horton Asylums, at 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, 10*l.* 10*s.*, and 10*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton respectively.

Eton Rural District Council.—Mr. Charles Sangster, chemist and druggist, 88 High Street, Slough, for disinfectants during the ensuing year, from Michaelmas. Seven tenders were received for the contract.

The Sevenoaks Board of Guardians decided some time ago to obtain drugs from local chemists as an experiment. The medical officer reported at the last meeting of the Board that there had been no reason for complaint either in regard to the delivery or the quantity of the drugs supplied in accordance with Allen & Hanburys' prices. A slight increase in the price was charged in some cases by Mr. T. Parsons, chemist and druggist, 29 London Road, Sevenoaks. The Board decided to call Mr. Parsons' attention to this fact.

Discharged Inspectors.

We briefly reported last week the meeting of the County Council of Middlesex held on October 22, when the report from the General Purposes Committee was read in regard to the conduct of Inspector Bridge, who tendered his resignation, and Inspector Tyler, with the result that both these officers were dismissed, along with Assistant J. W. Auty. The action as regards Inspector Bridge was the result of irregularities in the payment of officers while on holiday, the committee having ascertained that returns had been signed by Inspector Bridge purporting to show that Mr. Auty had been engaged on work for the Council, while he was actually on holiday. Inquiries showed that irregularities in this respect had been going on for some time. Inspector Tyler's dismissal arose from the prosecution of Mr. Dyas Usher, a milk-vendor, of Isleworth. This prosecution had been authorised by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, the Chairman of the committee charged with the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts; but the inspector, in reporting the case to Mr. Glyn-Jones, did not produce a letter which he had received from Mr. Usher, and which put a very different complexion on the case. Subsequent to the conviction, Mr. Montagu Sharpe, K.C., the Chairman of the Brentford Bench, who convicted, made a statement in court which exonerated Usher, and reflected upon the withholding of information material to the case. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones and Mr. R. A. Robinson, jun., at once looked into the matter and brought all the details before the General Purposes Committee, who reported to the Council that they had previously to complain to Inspector Tyler of breaches of his duty, and he had been informed that in the event of any further complaint being substantiated against him there would be no alternative but to dismiss him. The Council therefore gave effect to the committee's recommendation.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Three samples each of paregoric and vinegar, taken during the last quarter in the East Riding of Yorkshire, were reported as genuine.

The Lancashire public analyst examined 3,307 samples last year, of which 3,066 were submitted by the police, and the remainder by local inspectors or private purchasers. The samples of drugs totalled 24, of which 1 was not up to standard, whilst 1 out of 13 samples of mustard and 2 out of 186 samples of pepper were not genuine.

The Hertfordshire county analyst (Mr. A. E. Ekins, Ph.C., F.I.C.) reports the following samples taken during the quarter as genuine: Malt vinegar (3), baking-powder (2), olive oil (2), and one sample each of cream of tartar, mustard, saltpetre, ginger, lime-juice, camphorated oil, fluid extract of cascara sagrada, quinine wine, milk of sulphur, and ammoniated quinine tablets.

The Hackney public analyst states that during the year, of 7 samples of pepper, 15 of olive oil, 6 of mustard, 3 of cream of tartar, and 3 of tartaric acid, 2 samples of olive oil were certified against, one sample of the oil consisting of a mixture of arachis and sesame oil. The vendors were fined 7*s.* 6*d.*, and 12*s.* 6*d.* costs. The other sample proved

to be cottonseed oil, but the summons was dismissed, as it was proved that notice had been given to the purchaser.

The Middlesex county analyst, in his usual quarterly report, showed that of two samples of camphorated oil taken one was 11.75 per cent. deficient in camphor, while a sample of olive oil was genuine. The following samples were taken informally: spirit of camphor (4), glycerin and tannic acid (6), laudanum (1), laudanum and soap liniment (2), camphorated oil (20), eucalyptus oil (8), olive oil (4), and paregoric (16). Two of the samples of glycerin and tannic acid were reported to contain traces of arsenic, two samples of camphorated oil were deficient in camphor to the extent of 10 and 11.5 per cent., and one sample of olive oil contained cottonseed oil.

Birmingham Notes.

Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay have contributed 50*l.* to the unemployed fund.

The medical profession in academic robes and not a few pharmacists celebrated the feast of St. Luke at the Cathedral on Monday.

The name of Mr. Alfred F. Bird, Tudor Grange, Solihull, has been added to the Commission of the Peace for Warwickshire.

At the cost of 40,000*l.* an extensive new wing has been added to the Queen's Hospital, Bath Row, where Mr. Henry Campbell, Ph.C., rules the pharmaceutical roost.

The Birmingham General Dispensary, which recently started a branch at Smethwick, was founded in 1793. An abstract of an account dated Michaelmas 1800 contains the items drugs 90*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, and leeching 7*l.* 10*s.* There are now six branches of the Institution.

Easy Row is up, and will remain so for some time, partly on account of the wet weather. The upheaval is a serious hindrance to business in that quarter. For instance, Messrs. Bellamy & Wakefield's carriage customers cannot get near, and those on foot have much difficulty. A strong representation has been made to the authorities, who seem to ignore the convenience of heavy ratepayers.

Various streets have ceased to have the importance for trade purposes that they had years ago owing to divergence of the trade and traffic by the new system of tram electrification. Among those most affected are Sherlock Street, Gooch Street, Longmore Street, and Balsall Heath Road. Several important chemists' shops in these neighbourhoods have not suffered greatly, as the denizens of the district do believe in physic. Moseley Road and Broad Street are similarly threatened.

The General Purposes Committee of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce reported at a meeting held last week that a firm of manufacturers, members of the Chamber, had been compelled by a local Inland Revenue officer to take out a licence at 10*s.* per annum for a small still. The still was used solely for the distillation of water in the firm's chemical laboratory. In view of the instructions issued by the Board of Inland Revenue in 1892 that analytical chemists should be allowed to use stills solely for the purpose of distilling water, the committee recommended that a letter drafted by the Chairman of the Chemical Section, urging that the requirement to take out a licence be withdrawn, be sent to the Inland Revenue commissioners.

Sheffield Notes.

Mr. J. M. Furness, J.P., chemist and druggist, has now entered the list on behalf of his party with a letter in the local press urging further efforts.

Councillor A. Russell Fox is having to fight for his seat in the Crookesmoor Ward after all, the Conservatives having now found a candidate to oppose him.

William Henry Mills, described as a chemist, of Nottingham Street, was committed for trial at the Sheffield Police Court on October 25, for an alleged offence on a little girl in Andover Street.

The "Sheffield Daily Telegraph" gives an illustration of a curious poppy-head found by a local chemist in a recent consignment. The freak of nature assumes the form of a monkey's head with an abnormally developed cranium, the features, with the sole exception of eyes, being life-like.

Mr. John Austen, Ph.C., the Secretary of the Sheffield Microscopical Society, reported a very successful year at

the annual meeting held in the Literary and Philosophical Society's rooms on October 26. The membership was now 135, and the credit balance had increased from 5*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* to 10*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* Mr. Austen was re-elected Secretary.

London and Provincial U.R. Druggists and Drug-stores Association.

A meeting was held in London on October 22, Mr. Harry Barnes (Stratford), President, in the chair. The Secretary (Mr. Leggett) reported a fair and continuous increase in membership since the last meeting, and read numerous letters and telegrams from the provinces congratulating the Council on its efforts. A letter referring to the chemists in the Potteries, and a paragraph in the "Staffordshire Sentinel" *re* spirituous medicines, etc., created some amusement. Mr. Leggett stated in regard to this question that members of the Association may compound and retail all spirituous tinctures, preparations, etc. Mr. Edwards (London) explained the cause of delay regarding the indemnity scheme, which would now be proceeded with. The Government Poisons Bill was the next item for discussion. Correspondence with the Government Departments was read by the Secretary and approved, quoting from a letter to the Government referring to the Schedule as altered by Mr. Glyn-Jones. Then follow spaces for the signatures of the President, Vice-President, and the Secretary. Votes of thanks concluded the proceedings, which lasted three and a half hours. This report is a summary of the official account of the meeting.

The Drug-stores Association met in Manchester on Wednesday of this week. We were requested not to send a reporter as a report would be supplied. It has not yet come to hand.

Manchester Infirmary.

One building of the new Manchester Infirmary is now complete, and the furnishing is proceeding. The committee of management, in response to their appeal for funds to enable the building to be opened free of debt, received a total of 85,088*l.*, and money is still coming in. As a result of their throwing open the wards to public inspection last week 27,028 visitors added, in payment for admission, 1,071*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* towards the building fund.

Football.

Stevenson & Howell defeated British Syphon Co. on Saturday, October 24, at Acton, by 3 goals to 2.

Irish News.

Refitting.

Mr. A. W. Mann, pharmaceutical chemist, Lurgan, has completed extensive alteration in his pharmacy at Market Street. The interior has been refitted in mahogany, and looks very handsome.

Personal.

Sir William Whitla, M.D., is the personage "On the Grill" in the columns of "Nomad's Weekly and Belfast Critic." The biography is accompanied by a sketch, and is sympathetically written. Sir William is referred to as the "incarnation of tact."

The friends of Mr. G. H. C. MacManus, Monkstown, co. Dublin, Irish representative of Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham, are congratulating him on his success in the "Answers" anagram competition. Mr. MacManus obtained the first prize of 100*l.*

Presentation.

Mr. T. W. Forrest, who for the past fifteen years has been with Messrs. Grattan, pharmaceutical chemists, Corn Market, Belfast, has just sailed for the United States. Prior to his leaving, the members of the staff assembled to bid him farewell and make a presentation. Mr. J. Yoxall, on behalf of the managers, staff, and friends, said they all regretted losing Mr. Forrest, and hoped he would have every success in the land of his adoption. The presentation took the form of a purse of sovereigns. Mr. Forrest suitably replied.

Alleged Indecent Circulars.

On October 24, in the Dublin Southern Police Court, John Mellinger, Lent Rise, Maidenhead, was brought up on remand charged with having sent indecent circulars

through the post to a Dublin postal official (see *C. & D.*, October 24, p. 639). Mr. Atkinson, counsel for the defendant, contended that the circulars were not indecent; and further, that the prosecution should be by the Postmaster-General, and not by the Crown. Mr. Ball, for the Crown, cited cases to show that the case was properly brought. Mr. Swift, Divisional Magistrate, sent the accused for trial, and accepted bail in 50*l.* and two sureties in 25*l.* each.

Scotch News.

Aberdeen and the North.

Mr. J. Rutherford Hill addressed a private meeting of Aberdeen chemists on Wednesday evening on the legislative position.

In Aberdeen Sheriff Court last week a young woman was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment for stealing a cake of soap from the surgery of Dr. Beveridge, Castle Street.

Professor Ogston, who has held the chair of surgery in Aberdeen University for the past twenty-six years, has intimated his intention to resign at the end of the present session.

The "Stirling Observer" of October 21 contains a poem by Dr. H. Macnaughton Jones, written in Aberdeen on October 1, the theme being "What Wallace said"—i.e., the inscriptions on the West, East, and North sides of the Wallace monument in Aberdeen.

The "Aberdeen Free Press" states that Boots, Ltd., have awarded to Mr. William Morrison, manager at their branch, 114-116 Edgware Road, London, W., out of a staff of 400 qualified chemists, the first prize of 35*l.* for excellence in shop management. Mr. Morrison is a son of the late Baillie Morrison, Macduff, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Henry & McMurtrie, chemists, Macduff.

Edinburgh.

Mr. W. S. Glass, Ph.C., presided at a meeting of the Edinburgh and Leith Traders' Defence Association held in Freemasons' Hall, George Street, on Thursday, October 22. Mr. J. A. Forrester also delivered an address.

A city pharmacist presided at a gathering the other evening as president of a local club. Considerable wrangling arose among the members as to the disposal of a complimentary ticket, and the chairman ultimately persuaded them to agree that it should be balloted for. "It is customary," he remarked suavely when this had been done, "to give the president the refusal of any complimentary tickets sent to a club." The meeting proceeded very quietly thereafter.

Dundee.

Mr. John K. Wood, B.Sc., and Mr. David Bain, B.Sc., have been appointed assistants in the chemistry department of Dundee University College. Mr. Mex Hynd has been awarded the Berry scholarship in chemistry.

Messrs. James Keiller & Son, of Dundee marmalade fame, have had an exhibition of their leading manufactures in the Dundee warehouse this week for the benefit of their customers. Novelties for Christmas were the special attraction.

A correspondent of the "Dundee Advertiser" asks that something should be done to put some restrictions upon unscrupulous chemists who retail laudanum in unlimited quantities to victims of the opium-habit. He speaks of the demoralising and destructive effects this traffic has upon many homes in Dundee and elsewhere.

Municipal Matters.

Mr. William Inman, of Inman's, Ltd., Edinburgh, has now accepted nomination for representation of one of the wards on the City Council, and the following chemists and druggists are candidates elsewhere in Scotland: Mr. Moltke McLean, Kinghorn; Mr. Thomas Lumsden, Linlithgow; Mr. John Freeland, Bathgate; Mr. John Andrew, Cumnock; Mr. John H. Fisher, Dunfermline; Mr. Alexander Robertson, Elgin; Mr. John Macintyre, North Berwick; Mr. G. G. Hill, Rothesay; Mr. J. W. Wilson, Inch; Mr. Andrew G. Laidlaw, Lockerbie; Mr. John Young, Clydebank.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—At a meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences on Monday, October 26, M. Philippe Van Tieghem was elected as Permanent Secretary for Natural Sciences in the place of the late M. Becquerel. M. Van Tieghem is at present the "father" of the Academy, and is a member of the botanical section. He is a professor at the Paris Museum of Natural History and the Agronomical Institute. He was born in 1839, and elected to the Academy in 1877, and was President in 1899.

A SENSATIONAL ROBBERY.—A telegram from Toulon announces that after six months' research the police of that town have arrested two local pharmacists named MM. Ange Tomasi and Hippolyte Bousque. They are partners and owners of a large pharmacy, and are accused of criminal connivance with certain members of the staff of a well-known firm of wholesale chemists in respect to receiving stolen drugs and medicines brought to them by a young clerk. The robberies are said to amount to nearly 100,000*fr.* (4,000*l.*), and the matter has aroused a great deal of interest and comment at Toulon.

A MILITARY ANCESTOR.—A law-suit of an unusual kind was heard in Paris last week, in which the military ancestor of a Milan pharmacist largely figured in the evidence. M. Sergent Marceau, the pharmacist in question, is the grand-nephew of General Marceau, of eighteenth-century fame, and the hero of the battle of Altenkirchen, and was the owner of certain relics of his grand-uncle. These included a part of his ashes contained in a hollowed cannon-ball, his parade-helmet with plumes, his seal, and a few autographs, all of which souvenirs the pharmacist had filially offered to the French Army Museum—for a price. But the museum could only offer 9,500*fr.* (280*l.*) for the interesting relics, whereas the Prince de Sagan acquired them for 40,000*fr.* (1,600*l.*). The case came into the Courts because the Parisian antiquary who effected the sale claimed 6,500*fr.* (260*l.*) as his commission from the Prince, which the latter declined to pay.

REDUCED TARIFFS.—The Indre Pharmacists' Syndicate, having addressed a circular to the various French spas asking what reductions would be made to its members and their families on the usual tariff, some offered reductions varying from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. (Aix-les-Bains, Brides, Eaux-Bonnes, Pougues, etc.); others confined their offers to certain dates, persons, or premises; while Neris, Luchon, etc., refused any reduction; and Bourboule, Canterets, Contrexéville, Evian, Mont-Doré, Vals, etc., have not replied. Aix-les-Bains offers gratuitous treatment to pharmacists (not to their families) except during the summer, when half-price is charged. Vittel offers gratuitous treatment. This seems of some interest, as showing that English pharmacists going to certain French spas might obtain a reduction by asking for it beforehand—a thing an Englishman dislikes to do as a rule. The spas that have bottled waters to sell are usually the most liberal to pharmacists, being the most interested in securing their good will.

CHOLERA-SERUM.—Dr. Salembeni has recently returned from St. Petersburg, where he has tried the effect of cholera-serum for a month. He reports as many as 400 cases of cholera per diem, and the mortality ran as high as 50 per cent. under the various treatments used in Russia. He is of opinion that the serum-treatment will ultimately prove successful against the malady. Various kinds of serum were tried, but what he used was that discovered by him and Drs. Metchnikoff and Roux at the Pasteur Institute. Forty cases were tried with their serum; six were mild, ten moderate, seven severe, and seventeen acute. Eight of the acute cases proved fatal, but the remaining thirty-two recovered. It is now a good many years ago since the Pasteur Institute announced the discovery of a cholera-serum, to which a sensation was added by a young English reporter on the staff of the "New York Herald" going to Hamburg during the severe cholera-epidemic there to try its effects after being inoculated. He did his best to get the disease but escaped, and was fêted on his return to Paris. Some years ago (*C. & D.*, August 21, 1897) Dr. Féran, of Barce-

lona, wrote to the Paris Academy of Sciences claiming the priority for anti-choleric inoculations, but the Academy declined to consider the claim as founded. His method dated from 1885.

AN INGENIOUS SWINDLE.—Some Parisian pharmacists have recently been the victims of an ingenious swindle in their desire to purchase cheap alcohol. In France the duty on spirit is heavy, so that when the unsuspecting pharmacists were offered a supply of 95-per-cent. alcohol at 2*fr.* a litre, they were tempted to take a supply, considering that the usual price of duty-paid spirit is 5.75*fr.* When the tin bottles, in which alcohol is sold in France, were delivered, the chemists, on testing the strength with the alcoholmetre, found it to be 95 per cent. as stated. Later on, however, when the contents were emptied into bottles, it was found that a tin tube had been fitted in the mouth of the vessel, and that while this contained 95-per-cent. alcohol, the other part of the container was filled with water. No complaints were made by the chemists, but nevertheless the matter became known to the authorities, and the swindlers have been arrested.

Australasian News.

The fullest information regarding the Australasian drug-trade and pharmacy is given in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia," copies of which can be obtained at 6*d.* each, post free, from the office of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

New South Wales.

PURE FOOD BILL.—The Chamber of Commerce has recommended one or two alterations in the Bill (see *C. & D.*, October 3, p. 538). The object of the Bill is to fix responsibility upon the right persons, and the Chamber suggests that, instead of the name of the vendor being required on the label on all packages, the name of the importer or the vendor or the manufacturer alternatively should suffice. The Chamber also urges that the Board of Health should not have the right to publish advertisements in condemnation of any particular article without the proprietor having a prior opportunity of appealing to the Supreme Court.

CONTROL OF THE OPIUM-TRADE.—When the Premiers of the States met the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth at Hobart in 1905 a resolution was adopted that the following action be taken by the States: (1) To confine the sale to chemists under the Sale of Poisons Acts or other persons specially licensed; (2) to prohibit and penalize opium dens and places used for promiscuous opium-smoking; and by the Commonwealth, precautions for the prevention of smuggling. Dr. Ashburton Thompson had furnished the Premier of New South Wales with a report, in which he said:

The balance of evidence regarding opium in countries where it is commonly used by others than the sick is, in my opinion, (a) that at worst it is much less harmful than alcohol; (b) that although, like alcohol, it is sometimes abused, the results, as compared with the results of the abuse of alcohol, are negligible.

That in countries where it appears (from the habit of using it) to be required, it is, broadly speaking, not merely harmless, but useful.

These views have been embodied in Part 6 of the Police Offences Amendment Bill, Clauses 18 to 20. In the meanwhile Victoria and Tasmania have passed the most recent of the Opium Prohibition Acts, and have embodied the precautions which are not required in the New South Wales proposals.

New Zealand.

CONSOLIDATING ACTS.—The Medical Act, 1908, consolidates two Anatomy Acts and the Medical Practitioners Registration Act of 1869 and 1905. The Act includes the clause which has been common to British Medical Acts since 1859:

No person shall be entitled to recover any charge in any Court of Law in New Zealand for any medical or surgical advice or attendance, or for the performance of any operation, or for any medicine which he has both prescribed and supplied unless he proves on the trial that he is registered, and also the exemption of chemists:

Nothing in this Act shall extend or be construed to extend

to prejudice or in any way to affect the lawful occupation, trade, or business of chemists, druggists, and dentists. The Dentists Act consolidates the Act of 1904. Only registered persons can call themselves dentists, but a proviso to Section 22 reads: "A person who practises as an extractor of teeth only shall not be deemed to perform dental operations within the meaning of this section." The Pharmacy Act consolidates the Acts of 1898 and the amendments of 1899 and 1902. The Public Health Act now brings together the provisions of Acts of 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1907 in 185 sections. The only point where the interests of pharmacists, as pharmacists, are touched is in Section 111, which gives power from time to time to make regulations for:

(a) The inspection and analysis of drugs, chemicals, and patent medicines;

(b) Prohibiting the sale and providing for the destruction of such drugs, chemicals, and patent medicines as are adulterated;

(c) Requiring the ingredients of patent medicines to be disclosed at or prior to the sale thereof;

(d) Imposing fines not exceeding 50*l.* for any breach of the regulations.

THE SHOPS AND OFFICES ACT, now consolidated, brings into a series Sections 5 and 7 of the Acts of 1904. Summarised, the provisions, as far as they affect chemists, are: "Shop assistant" includes apprentices, improvers, and all persons in the occupier's employment engaged in selling or delivering his goods. A shop assistant must not be employed in a chemist's shop after the hour of 1 p.m. on the statutory half-holiday, 9 p.m. on one working-day in each week, and 8 p.m. on all other working-days. But a chemist's assistant who resides on the premises of the shop may supply at any time medicine or surgical appliances that are urgently required. A shop assistant must not be employed more than fifty-two hours (excluding meal-times) in any one week, nor more than nine hours (excluding meal-times) in any one day, except on one day in each week, when the employment may be for eleven hours (excluding meal-times). A pharmacist may keep his shop open on the statutory closing-day after the prescribed time of closing for the sole purpose of supplying medicines and surgical appliances which are urgently required, and may keep his shop open and employ his assistants, but only for the supply of medicines and surgical appliances, between 7 and 9 p.m. on the statutory closing-day. A shop is to be deemed not to be closed within the meaning of the Act if it is not locked or otherwise effectually closed against the admission of the public.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Cape Colony.

PERSONAL.—Mr. L. S. MacPhail, representing Aertors, Ltd., and Colgate & Co., was in Cape Town on a business trip when the mail left. He is leaving shortly for Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa, thence goes, *via* the East Coast route, to Zanzibar and Egypt. He expects to be in England about the middle of February.—Mr. Harry Evans (of Petersen, Ltd.), who in private life is prominent in Cape Town musical circles, has been elected a member of the Entertainment Committee of the recently instituted Cape Publicity Association. This Association has been formed to advertise the various attractions which Cape Town and its suburbs possess as holiday resorts, and is the outcome of the successful gala held last year.

MEDICAL AND PHARMACY ACT PROSECUTION.—George Henry Raymond, described as a medical herbalist, was charged at Cape Town on October 1 with contravening the Medical and Pharmacy Act by medically treating a man named John Johnson, on September 3, at Cape Town. Prisoner had advertised largely in the local Press, warning people against "toffee-coated pills, deleterious chemicals, or patent-medicine slush," and promising "more benefit from a week's course of his treatment than from months of ordinary medical treatment." He admitted previous convictions for similar offences, and was ordered to pay a fine of 10*l.*, with the alternative of six weeks' hard labour.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES.—New regulations controlling the removal of commercial travellers' samples

between colonies in the South African Customs Union have been issued by the Chamber of Commerce, and come into force on and after November 1. The instructions to Customs and railway officers throughout the Union state that:

On and after the.....of.....1908 all commercial travellers will be granted permits enabling them to remove their samples from one Colony to another within the Customs Union, such permit to take the place of Customs Union form "A and B," and authority is hereby given to all Customs or railway officers to accept *bona-fide* commercial travellers' samples for despatch, and to grant delivery of same upon presentation of permit. Permits are granted to commercial travellers at their port of departure where their headquarters are situated, and are available for one journey only throughout all Colonies, and return to the Colony whence the permit was issued. The schedule on face of permit must show all particulars of the samples carried by the traveller, and any additions to the goods received subsequently must be added thereon and initialled by Customs or railway officer.

A deposit is required from travellers using these permits, and this is forfeited if the conditions are not complied with. Regulation 6 states that in the case of travellers representing oversea houses who may receive increases to their stock of samples through the post from places outside the Customs Union, in any Colony other than the Colony which granted the permit upon which they are travelling, such increase must be immediately entered upon the face of the permit as an addition, filling in all particulars and the amount paid to the Post Office in duty—all diminutions of this increase and of original stock being recorded by endorsements.

Rhodesia.

A PHARMACY has been opened in Hartley, Rhodesia, under the style of Wragg & Co.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF RHODESIA.—A general meeting was held at the premises of Messrs. Lennan, Ltd., Buluwayo, on September 21, when Mr. E. Blewitt, of Selukwe, read an interesting scientific paper on "The Extraction of Gold by the Cyanide Process," following on with a humorous description of "Life on the Veld." There was afterwards a good discussion on the new Ordinance that has passed the Legislative Council providing shop-assistants with a weekly half-holiday. The Ordinance became operative on and after October 1, the hour of closing being fixed at one o'clock on Saturdays. Under its provisions chemists are allowed to dispense prescriptions and to retail only those articles which are deemed a necessity. It was resolved to send a deputation, accompanied by the Society's solicitors, to meet the inspector of police, with the object of ascertaining the true wording of the Ordinance so far as it affects chemists.—Messrs. Hemming, Hall, and Wragg were elected members of the Society.

Transvaal.

THE CHEMIST'S MOTOR-CAR.—The hearing of the action in the Rand High Court, in which Miles Walker Pole, chemist, Auckland Park, Johannesburg, claimed 305*l.* from the Johannesburg Municipality for personal injuries and damage to his motor-car (*O. & D.*, October 24, p. 667), was concluded before Justice Solomon, when judgment was entered for defendants, with costs. On the amount of the damages the parties had agreed to 305*l.*, the only question being whether the Municipality was liable; but after the hearing of evidence the Judge found that there had been negligence on plaintiff's part, because he could not have been keeping a proper look-out when the collision occurred.

SHOP-HOURS ACT.—This Act, of which full particulars were given in our issue of September 26 (p. 507), states that chemists and druggists must close at 8 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, 9 p.m. on Saturday, and 1 p.m. on Wednesday. They are, however, allowed to be open between 7 and 8 p.m. on Wednesday, and from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 5.30 to 7.30 p.m., on Sunday. Medical requirements may be supplied at any hour on weekdays, Sundays, and public holidays upon special call. The Act also provides that no shopkeeper shall employ or keep at work any shop-assistant for more than fifty-four hours per week in any shop, whether such employment or work be under special contract or for any special payment or not.

Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.

If the holding of emergency meetings is evidence of interest in pharmaceutical matters, then the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony is showing signs of revival. Two such meetings have been held within a few days of each other, and signs are not wanting that others are to follow. The subject of competition by general dealers in country districts was discussed at some length on September 25, when Mr. F. C. Mathew (Heynes, Mathew & Co.), President of the Society, occupied the chair. Among others present were Messrs. J. S. North and W. F. Froembling (Vice-Presidents), Messrs. J. H. Cooper, W. Aitken, W. A. Sleggs, J. Austin-Thomas, J. P. J. Sowden, A. E. A. Tothill, H. R. Peck, G. J. Harpur, J. Clayton Smith, C. Weller, and the Secretary, Mr. J. Dell. Letters were read from the following members who were unable to be present: Messrs. C. G. Edmeades and J. Jones (Cape Town), J. A. Owens (Beaufort West), T. Engels (Paarl), and G. W. Fowler (Mossel Bay). The trend of these and of the subsequent discussion was in reference to the disabilities under which chemists suffer owing to the competition of general dealers. The subject was brought forward in the first instance by a letter from Mr. G. A. Quenet (of Meiring & Quenet, Worcester), who submitted three resolutions, two of which, referring to the general dealers' competition, were accepted. They were: (1) "That where a chemist is within three miles of a general dealer the latter should be prohibited from dealing in medicines." (2) "That all general dealers should be debarred from stocking or selling poisons." A committee to form a deputation to the Attorney-General and convey the Society's resolutions was elected, consisting of the following gentlemen: The President (Mr. F. C. Mathew), Messrs. A. E. A. Tothill, J. Sowden, W. F. Froembling, J. Austin-Thomas, C. G. Edmeades, and the Secretary.

Another emergency meeting of the Society was held on October 1 at the Y.M.C.A., Cape Town, to discuss alterations in retail prices necessitated by the Stamps and Licences Act, which came into force that day. All chemists were invited, and many non-members of the Society were present and took part in the discussion. Mr. F. C. Mathew presided, and the company included Messrs. A. Walsh (Lennon, Ltd.), President of the Pharmacy Board of Cape Colony, J. S. North, J. Austin-Thomas, J. P. J. Sowden, W. A. Sleggs, W. Aitken, H. R. Peck, A. E. A. Tothill, J. Sowden, W. E. Crow, W. Turnbull, J. L. Geddes, D. E. McDonald, T. Merry, and J. Clayton Smith (Acting Secretary). The President read the portions of the Act referring to medicines, and also the methods of affixing and cancelling the stamps, details of which have already appeared in the *C. & D.* He invited discussion from members of the Society and the other chemists present. The various points raised, as to what the Act really intended should be stamped, showed the uncertainty existing among the trade, and it was evident that there was a considerable difference of opinion as to its interpretation. The question of tabloid products being classed as proprietaries was being discussed when the President announced that he had just received a letter from the manager of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s Cape Town branch which "would settle the question." This was to the effect that an intimation had been received from the Treasurer that "it was the Government's intention that the Patent and Proprietary Medicine Stamp Act should apply to tabloid products." And in view of this intimation he recommended that chemists should in the meantime not run any risk of legal proceedings in regard to selling tabloid products. This announcement effectively settled the question, and the meeting turned to the subject of retail prices for stamped articles, for which purpose it had been convened. Considerable discussion ensued, and the following motion was finally brought forward by Mr. W. E. Crow and seconded by Mr. J. Austin-Thomas: "The additional charge to the customer shall cover the cost of the stamp only, and the existing retail price-list shall be taken as a basis for such charges." Mr. J. S. North moved as an amendment, "That where possible the price of goods bearing a twopenny stamp be advanced to threepence." This was seconded by Mr. J. Clayton Smith. Mr. A. E. A. Tothill made an eloquent speech in support of Mr. North's amendment, but his efforts were in vain, as the amendment was rejected. Mr. Crow's original motion being carried by a large majority. A general discussion took place on a suggested new price-list, and on certain specialities about which doubt existed as to whether they should be defined as medicines or foods.

The President invited the several gentlemen who were present, but who were not members of the Society, to come to the next general meeting, when the new price-list will be considered. Mr. A. Walsh was able to give the meeting some information with regard to various imported "patents" which will be stamped before leaving England, and suggested that the compilers of the new list keep these in mind, as present wholesale prices will probably include the cost of the stamps.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Illness of Employées.—In the City of London Court on October 27, Judge Lumley Smith had before him the case of *Elkins v. Olivier*, which was that of a clerk who sued his employers for damages for wrongful dismissal. He was taken ill on May 7, and the defendants paid him two weeks' wages (3*l.*). On June 2 they told him they could not keep his place open longer, hence this action. Judge Lumley Smith, in deciding for the plaintiff, said if a clerk is ill that does not end his service. His wages have to be paid all the same. Defendants seemed to have treated the plaintiff very well, but not having "sacked" him at the outset they must pay his wages. The notice of June 2 was given on a Wednesday. The plaintiff claimed that the notice could only be given on the following Saturday. That was not the Judge's view. A notice to leave can be given on a Wednesday and it terminates on the following Wednesday. There is no reason why a notice should not be given in the middle of a week. He gave judgment for five guineas, and costs.

High Court Cases.

ACTION AGAINST THE VINOLIA CO., LTD.

In the King's Bench Division on October 26, Mr. Justice Coleridge and a common jury concluded the hearing of the action brought by Mr. Benno Maisell, trading as B. Maisell & Co., against the Vinolia Co., Ltd., claiming damages for an alleged breach of an agreement to sell plaintiff certain candlemaking plant and machinery. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's evidence the parties came to terms. One juror in the case was withdrawn, the claim and counter-claim abandoned, and it was agreed that there should be no costs on either side.

"CAPSULOID" ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE case of the Motor-bus Advertising Co., Ltd., *v.* the "Capsuloid" Co. was heard by Mr. Virey, Official Referee of the High Court, on October 26 and 27. It had reference to "Capsuloid" advertisements on "Vanguard" motor-buses. A contract was made whereby the defendant company agreed to take twenty spaces on twenty motor-buses travelling between the West and East of London for an inclusive price of 60*l.* per bus, each bus to run 800 miles a week, with a guarantee of 500 miles a week minimum, and if less than this minimum there should be a *pro rata* reduction in the price agreed. Plaintiffs sued upon this contract. The defendant company declared that none of the buses ran continuously for the year of the contract; that they did not run on the central routes; the advertisements did not cover the entire space stipulated for each bus, and, further, that no bus ran 800 miles a week. Plaintiffs, in reply, said that all they guaranteed was that the advertisements should be on the buses for one year; that 500 miles per week did not refer to continuous running, and that they did not contract for all the buses to run at the same time. After hearing all the evidence and the facts of the case the Referee gave judgment for plaintiffs for 383*l.*

THE APOTHECARIES' SOCIETY *v.* GREGORY.

In the Divisional Court on Wednesday, the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Walton had before them the case of the Apothecaries' Society *v.* Gregory, which was an appeal by the Apothecaries' Society against a decision of Judge Tindal Atkinson at the Edmonton County Court. The facts of this case were fully reported in the *C. & D.*, April 11, p. 555. Gregory, a herbalist, had treated a man's finger with plasters, and Judge Tindal Atkinson held that the treatment was surgical and outside the Apothecaries Act. The Apothecaries' Society appealed, and on May 5 Mr. Justice Channell and Mr. Justice Sutton extended the time to appeal. This was the hearing. Mr. Stuart Bevan appeared for the Society and recited the facts (which we have already placed on record), quoted Judge Tindal Atkinson's judgment, and submitted that the Apothecaries Act was not limited to cases of purely medical treatment but covered cases of minor surgical treatment if not surgical treatment altogether. He referred their Lordships to Section 2 of the Act, which set out the various things relating to the art and mystery of an apothecary. Oint-

ments and plasters were declared in that Section to be related to the art and mystery of an apothecary.

Mr. Giveen, for the respondent, contended that the Judge having found as a fact that what was done by the defendant was a minor surgical operation settled the matter once for all, and the Court could not interfere with a finding of fact. He supported his contention by reference to the Act passed in the third year of the reign of Henry VIII.—cap. 8.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal. The Lord Chief Justice said he had to repeat the observation not infrequently made in the Court of Appeal—that they had no right to judge the facts. It must not be assumed that because they declined to interfere on this case, in which the learned Judge had dealt with the question as a matter of fact, that they had come to the same conclusion as the learned judge himself. Personally he felt some difficulty in saying that there was much evidence here of a surgical operation, but it seemed to his lordship that this really was a question of fact. He could not go so far as to say that there was no evidence on which the learned judge could have come to the conclusion at which he did arrive. Dealing with the penal section, the authorities seemed to establish that if a man was only doing that which would be considered to be surgery he was not liable to a penalty. It was quite correctly put by Mr. Bevan that there were things which were on the borderland of surgery and medicine respectively. Medical treatment might be done by the surgeon with a view to surgical operation, and there were minor surgical operations which could be done by the medical man in the course of his medical operations, as, for instance, lancing a gum. Cases established that. In this case the poor man had been to a doctor who desired to lance the limb; then the man went to the defendant, who directed the arm to be fomented and plasters applied—his lordship would not say with the result, it might be a coincidence—but the man got very much worse and shortly afterwards died. The learned Judge had, in his Lordship's opinion, found as a fact that what the defendant did was to act as a surgeon and in what might be described as a minor surgical case. Whatever might be his Lordship's feeling he could not interfere with the finding of fact of the learned County Court Judge when he had, perfectly properly, directed himself and had come to the conclusion that it was a surgical case.

Mr. Justice Walton concurred.

The appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs. An application for leave to appeal was granted.

THE SOAP-TRUST ACTION.

As briefly reported last week, Mr. Justice Phillimore and a special jury commenced the hearing on Thursday, October 22, of an action by Edward Cook & Sons, Ltd., soap specialists, of Bow, against The Associated Newspapers, Ltd., for damages for a series of alleged libels which appeared in articles published by the "Daily Mail," the "Evening News" and the "Illustrated Mail," at the time when Mr. W. H. Lever, M.P., was negotiating the amalgamation of soap-manufacturers with a view to reducing expenses. Sir Edward Carson, K.C., Mr. F. G. Smith, K.C., and Mr. Wylie were counsel for the plaintiffs and Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K.C., Mr. H. G. Duke, K.C., and Mr. Norman Craig appeared for the defendants. Sir Edward Carson opened the case on Thursday with a speech which continued until Friday, in the course of which he narrated the history of Mr. Lever's negotiations and described the series of articles which appeared in the "Daily Mail" and the other papers. As showing their effect upon the plaintiffs' business, he stated that the average net profits of the company since 1885 amounted to 13,000*l.* a year, while the year from November 1, 1906, to October 31, 1907, showed a loss of 3,261*l.*, and there were losses also in connection with the tallow-factory. Mr. Thomas Alexander Cook, of the plaintiff company, was examined on Friday, and his examination and cross-examination continued until Monday, October 26. He stated to the Court that his company's leading speciality brands are "Lightning," "Throne," and "Riviera" soaps. His negotiations with Mr. W. H. Lever continued from September 25, 1906, until they ceased in consequence of the attacks by the "Daily Mail" and the other papers, which was on November 27.

Mr. Cook stated, amongst other things, that the effect of the attack upon his company was to transfer business from them to Messrs. John Knight & Co. He gave full details of the profits in 1899, which were, after meeting working expenses, renewals and depreciations, 6,634*l.* In 1900 the profits were 11,469*l.*; in 1901, 15,183*l.* There was a drop in the following year to 6,102*l.*, owing to raw materials being dear; but in 1903 the profits rose to 19,175*l.*, and in 1904 they were 19,143*l.* In the following year they spent 5,000*l.* more of the profits in advertising, leaving 12,881*l.* While the first ten months of 1906 showed a profit of 5,833*l.*, the year beginning November 1, 1906, immediately after the publication of the libels, showed a loss as stated above of 2,361*l.* Mr. Rufus Isaacs' cross-examination brought out Mr. Cook's strong points as a witness, the questions being directed to show that the diminution of profit referred to by Mr. Cook was due to other circumstances than the articles in the "Daily Mail." In re-examination by Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Cook stated that his firm had opened 2,000 fresh accounts in 1905-6, and since the flotation of the company 27,000*l.* of the profits had been spent in improving the factories. The full effect of the libels was chiefly felt at the beginning of 1907 and since. The trade in "Lightning" soap is still very much behind, and many accounts had been closed which had never been re-opened, customers having taken shares in John Knight & Co., Ltd. Following Mr. Cook in the witness-box was Mr. H. T. M. Attwell, the plaintiff company's office manager, who gave evidence regarding the losses incurred by the company in the time when the attacks appeared in the three newspapers. Mr. E. A. Richardson and Mr. W. Waller, also of the plaintiffs' staff, were the other witnesses on Monday. Other witnesses were heard, Mr. Isaacs calling only one witness for the defence, he admitting the libel and submitting that the only question the jury had to decide was the amount of damages. While they were doing that in private Mr. Justice Phillimore asked what was to be done about a second action against the "Daily Mirror," whereupon Sir E. Carson said that when they had heard the verdict it was possible the parties might come to terms.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for 23,000*l.* Judgment was entered accordingly, and, on Mr. Duke's application, a stay of execution was granted on the damages being paid into court. After a short consultation Mr. Duke said that with regard to the second case the parties had come to terms. He was authorised by Sir E. Carson to say that the acceptance of the verdict in the present case and the terms arrived at in the second case would make a total end of the litigation between the parties, and consequently a stay of execution as granted would not be necessary.

Merchandise-marks Act.

PARAGORIC SINE OPIO.

At Blackpool on October 26, Richard Ashworth, drug-store keeper, 33 Central Drive, Blackpool, was summoned by the Pharmaceutical Society under four counts in respect to the sale of an ounce of paregoric labelled "Poison," which on analysis was found to be destitute of opium. Defendant was fined 5*l.* and costs in each case for false representation, and 5*s.* and costs for selling with a false description, and extra costs up to five guineas were allowed.

Pharmacy Act (Ireland.)

ARSENICAL SHEEP-DIP.

At the Carrick-on-Suir Petty Sessions on October 19, before Mr. Ulick Bourke, R.M., and Mr. James Cahill, the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland summoned Mr. Thomas Carroll, hardware-merchant and ironmonger, Main Street, Carrick-on-Suir, for having, contrary to Section 30 of the 1875 Act, sold a mixture containing a quantity of arsenious oxide, he not being a person qualified within the meaning of the Act.

Mr. Meek, solicitor, Dublin, appeared on behalf of the Society, and Mr. J. F. Quirk for the defendant.

Mr. Meek said the prosecution had been brought on information supplied by Sergeant Hayes, who had forwarded to the Society a tin of McDougall's arsenic-sulphur paste dip purchased by him from Mr. Carroll. There was another summons under the Poisons Act for having failed to register the sale of the poison and label the package. A

third summons for having kept his premises open for the sale of poison was withdrawn.

Mr. Quirk said the defendant had sold the stuff for the convenience of his customers. He did not know he was infringing the Pharmacy Act by doing so. McDougall's man had told him that he could sell the stuff, which was sold by many others in his line of business.

Mr. Bourke said he considered 1*l.* in each case a sufficient sum as a fine, and he would make a recommendation to that effect.

On the application of Mr. Meek an order was made that one-third of the fines be paid to Sergeant Hayes and two-thirds to the Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Medicine-stamp Act, 1812.

FOOD OR MEDICINE.

At the Mansion House, London, on October 26, Mr. William Migge, 10 Eastcheap, was summoned before Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield by the Board of Inland Revenue for having vended and exposed for sale unstamped a box containing a preparation to be used and applied as a medicine, the same being liable to stamp-duty—"Anti-neurasthin"—without a paper cover wrapper showing that the duty had been paid. Mr. J. H. Shaw, of the Solicitor's Department, Somerset House, appeared for the Inland Revenue, and Mr. Avory, K.C. (with whom was Mr. Harold Simmons and Mr. Samuel Duncan), defended.

Mr. Shaw said the defendant was the agent in this country of a widely advertised German preparation called "Anti-neurasthin," or "Dr. Hartmann's Brain and Nerve Food." He wrote to the Board of Inland Revenue a year ago asking their opinion whether it required to be stamped or not, and, after considerable correspondence, they informed him that a stamped wrapper would have to be applied to each box. As the defendant took a contrary view these proceedings had been instituted. On the box, or in literature supplied with the box, it was stated that the preparation had been "prescribed by eminent physicians." The tablets were described as "doses," and "To be taken when and as required, particularly before or after great exertions (bodily and mental) in all cases of nervous disorders and mental affections, general debility, etc. Usual dose three or four tablets a day between meals." He submitted that to the man in the street it was a medicine, and to be used as a medicine.

Mr. Avory, for the defence, said the simple question was whether this preparation was a medicine, a medicament, or a food. If it had been a medicine, the Board of Inland Revenue, who had analysed it, would have produced evidence to that effect, but they had not done so. That people should think this preparation was going to do them good like a medicine did not in any sense make it a medicine within the meaning of the words of the Act. As a matter of fact, it was a natural nutrient composed only of organic substances, and as such it was exempt from duty. It was not manufactured by any secret process. In Germany it was classified as pure natural food. The last thing the defendant desired was that the preparation should be regarded as a medicine. Not only was it not a medicine, but on the analyses and descriptions of the German doctors (one of whose analyses was submitted to Sir Charles Wakefield) there was strong evidence that it was a food. There was a distinction between a food which acts as a nutriment and a thing which is a drug and acts as a medicine.

Mr. Shaw, in reply, argued that the preparation was held out to be a medicine for the cure or healing of nervous disorders.

Sir Charles Wakefield dismissed the summons, but without costs.

Mr. Shaw intimated that the Board of Inland Revenue might probably desire the Magistrate to state a case for the opinion of the High Court.

Veterinary Surgeons Act.

"CANINE SPECIALIST."

At Marlborough Street Police Court before Mr. Denman, on October 27, the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons summoned Mrs. E. White Pearce, Princes Street, London, W., for using the description "Canine Specialist" contrary to Section 17 of the Act. It will be remembered that the King's Bench Division of the High Court decided, in the

case of the Royal College v. Collinson, that the use of the description "Canine Specialist; Dogs and Cats Treated for all Diseases" is an infringement of Section 17 (see *C. & D.*, April 11, p. 554). In the present case the defendant carries on business as a dealer in dogs, and shampoos them. She uses the description "Canine Specialist," but does not pretend to be more than an ordinary dog-fancier. This was pointed out by Mr. Arthur Newton, who appeared for her, while Mr. H. Dickens urged for the prosecutors that the words "canine specialist" indicated that the defendant was qualified to act as a veterinary surgeon and to treat diseases in dogs. They were likely, he added, to deceive the public. Mr. Denman, in view of the clear distinction which the Lord Chief Justice had drawn in the Collinson case between the words "Canine Specialist" and those which followed, dismissed the summons with two guineas costs. He agreed to state a case for the High Court.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

WHAT IS BRANDY?

An appeal from the decision of the Maidenhead Justices in the case of Meeks v. Hay was heard and disposed of at the Berkshire Quarter Sessions on October 26. The appellant, an inn-keeper, had been convicted under Section 6 of the 1875 Act for selling half a pint of brandy which was certified to contain about 50 per cent. of spirit not derived from the juice of the grape. The appellant averred that there was no evidence to support the conviction, and numerous expert witnesses were heard, Mr. Otto Hehner asserting that analysis is absolutely useless for ascertaining the real origin of brandy. The balance of the evidence was that the brandy was composed entirely of grape-spirit, and the Justices, in view of the present state of scientific opinion on the subject, felt that they were not justified in upholding the conviction. The appeal was accordingly allowed, with costs.

LITHIA-WATER.

The Bournemouth Borough Bench were occupied throughout the whole of Thursday, October 22, in the hearing of a summons against the Direct Supply Aërated Water Co., Ltd., in respect to the sale of lithia-water which contained 1.2 grain of lithia per pint, and which the prosecution said was under the standard. The first hearing of the case was reported in the *C. & D.*, October 10. The Magistrates were then equally divided in opinion.

Mr. Gorrington Smith now continued the argument for the prosecutors (the Corporation). He submitted that a person being supplied with lithia-water containing only 1.2 grain to the pint did not get what he demanded, either from the medical or commercial point of view. Though the standard of 10 grains was now omitted from the B.P., it was still the recognised standard, appearing in the 1904 Squire's "Companion" and the "National Dispensatory." It was recognised also among pharmacists and the medical profession. A mere trace of lithia did not constitute lithia-water such as a person who was medically ordered to take it would expect to receive. Mr. Smith referred to cases before the Bournemouth Bench four years ago, when there were convictions, to show that though the mineral-water manufacturers were aware of the decision, they had made no protest against the action of the local authority. Considerable importance attached to the case, because if it was to be admitted that 1 grain to a pint constituted lithia-water, there was no reason why $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in ordinary water should not constitute the same article. The public needed protection against such a position.

Evidence was then called. The inspector (Mr. John Christie) told about the purchase, and Dr. James Steel Dickie, J.P., deposed that when he prescribed lithia-water he expected it to contain 10 grains of lithia to the pint, whether he purchased it from a chemist, a mineral-water manufacturer, or a grocer. He was cross-examined by Mr. Bone on behalf of the defendants, and his evidence was corroborated by Dr. P. W. T. Nunn, medical officer of health for Bournemouth; Mr. H. J. Hughes, chemist, Bournemouth West; Mr. Sidney James Gaul, mineral-water manufacturer, Bournemouth (who attended under subpoena); and Mr. R. A. Cripps, Bournemouth borough analyst.

For the defence Mr. Bone submitted that the prosecution

had failed to show that this was a food. They instead regarded it as a drug, though the summons related to a food.

The Bench held it should be considered a drug, and allowed the summons to be amended. They overruled Mr. Bone's contention that there was no drug at present known as lithia-water.

Mr. Bone contended further that as the purchaser did not expect to buy a drug he could not be prejudiced. Proceeding to argue the case on its merits, he contended that the fact that there was not a larger proportion of lithia was due to no desire to make pecuniary advantage at the expense of the purchaser. The manufacturers differed as to the quantity which best suited the palates of their customers, and the Bench should not be induced to set up a standard which no legal authority had made and which the Medical Council in its wisdom had withdrawn from the British Pharmacopœia.

Evidence was then called for the defence, Mr. Matthew J. Cannon, F.C.S., Devonshire Square, London, E.C., testifying that there was no standard for lithia-water and no general custom as to the proportion. Dr. J. A. Hosker, J.P., said there was sufficient lithia in the sample to constitute lithia-water and to have an appreciable effect on the person drinking it.

The Bench held a consultation in private, after which the Chairman announced that a majority of the Justices were in favour of dismissing the case.

A further summons relating to potash-water was not proceeded with.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

LEWIS, A. C., and LAING, E. A. R., Rochford, Essex, under the style of Lewis & Laing, medical practitioners.

SHIRLEY, J. T., KITCHING, H., and LOCKE, W., Manchester, under the styles of the Tarolene Manufacturing Co. and the Carbolite Co., disinfectant manufacturers.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATION.

HOWATSON, THOMAS CHARLES, St. Asaph, Flint, veterinary surgeon.

New Companies and Company News.

FILODON, LTD.—Private company. Capital 500*l.* Objects: To acquire the knowledge of the method of manufacture of a liquid for stopping teeth.

S. J. L. RIDGWAY, LTD.—Capital 1,000*l.* Objects: To acquire the business of S. J. L. Ridgway, 306 Waterloo Road, Cheetnam Hill, Manchester, as artificial-teeth manufacturer and tooth extractor.

ZOTOS, LTD.—Private company. Capital 20,000*l.* Objects: To take F. Souter's business in "Zotos," a remedy for seasickness, F. Souter and A. P. Stokes being the first directors. Registered office, Raymond House, Theobalds Road, W.C.

HEYL BROTHERS, LTD.—Private company. Capital 1,500*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of oil, spirit, and colour men, chemists, druggists, etc. The first subscribers (each with five shares) are J. F. Spetelin, 19-20 Water Lane, E.C., merchant, and two solicitors. The first directors are O. M. C. Heyl and C. John.

WORLD'S ANTISEPTIC AMMONIA, LTD.—Private company. Capital 7,000*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in the "World's Antiseptic Ammonia" and other preparations and proprietary articles, etc. Subscriber, H. Drake, 16-17 Devonshire Square, E.C., printer. H. Drake is permanent governing director.

FOREIGN COMPANIES.—Particulars of the following have been registered at Somerset House: *Chemische Werke vorm. H. & E. Albert*. Capital 500,000*l.* Registered in Germany to manufacture and deal in "Thomas' Phosphate Powder," and other chemical products, etc. British address, W. M. Korten, 15 Philpot Lane, E.C.—*W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd.* Capital \$300,000. Registered in Ontario to manufacture and deal in "Dr. Morse's Indian root pills," etc. British address, A. Comstock Lyon, 21 Farringdon Avenue, E.C.

"SANITAS" CO., LTD.—The directors have declared the payment of the usual interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent.

per annum for the six months which ended September 30, payable on and after December 1.

ELECTROLYTIC ALKALI, LTD.—The report for the year ending August 31 last shows, after allowing for debenture interest, depreciation, renewals, etc., a net profit of 10,411*l.*, which is increased, with the balance from last year, to 17,252*l.* There is three years' dividend due on the preference shares. The directors propose to pay one year's dividend and to carry forward 10,200*l.* The directors consider, in view of the low prices for products and the heavy prices of raw materials, the results are satisfactory, and prove that in normal times substantial profits can be earned.

A. & F. PEARS, LTD.—The sixteenth ordinary general meeting was held at the Holborn Restaurant on October 23. The Chairman (Mr. Thomas J. Barratt) congratulated the shareholders upon the company being in a position to maintain the substantial dividend of 10 per cent., notwithstanding the high cost of raw materials and the adverse influence of the financial depression in the United States. In the course of his speech, Mr. Barratt mentioned that the company allowed retailers a very large discount which, as a result of competition among themselves they have given away to the public, all but some 10 per cent. If the request for more were acceded to, it would absorb the whole of the dividend.

MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.—The following recent issues or particulars have been registered: *Artificial Teeth Aid Society, Ltd.*, London. 2,000*l.* debentures, created October 6, 1908, of which 650*l.* is issued.—*W. R. Cameron, Ltd.*, chemists, Accrington. 250*l.* debentures, created September 24, 1908, and issued.—*Charles Massey & Son, Ltd.*, chemical manufacturers, Manchester. 300*l.* debentures issued September 28, and on October 1 a mortgage of 7,000*l.*, granted to J. Harger, Great Bowden, Cheshire.—*Prentice Brothers, Ltd.*, chemical manufacturers, Stowmarket. Of 30,000*l.* debentures, created up to July 15, 1908, 10,000*l.* has been issued. No trustees.—*H. Sardou & Co., Ltd.*, perfumers, London. Of 500*l.* debentures, created October 3, 1908, 300*l.* is issued.—*Trobridge & Co., Ltd.*, chemical manufacturers, Felling-on-Tyne, have filed a memorandum of satisfaction in full of a debenture securing 100*l.* Statements of the total amounts outstanding on July 1 in respect of mortgages and charges created prior to that date and not required to be registered under Section 14 of the Companies' Act, 1900, have been filed as follows: *Boundary Chemical Co., Ltd.* 1,450*l.* *Henry Squire, Cash Chemists, Ltd.* 508*l.*—*J. Waterhouse & Co., Ltd.*, druggists, Ashton-under-Lyne. 2,000*l.*

Marriages.

LITTLE—JOHNSON.—On October 6, at Salisbury, Rhodesia, Thomas A. Little, chemist and druggist, of Melton Mowbray, England, to Miss H. Johnson (late of Cape Town).

MARTIN—YOUNG.—At St. James's Church, Poole, on October 18, John W. Martin, chemist and druggist, Brockenhurst, Hants, to Minnie Mary, third daughter of Mr. W. M. Young, of Poole.

ROBINSON—GOLDIE.—At Christ Church, Wanstead, on October 24, by the Rev. T. Thistle, M.A., uncle of the bridegroom, assisted by the rector of Wanstead and the Rev. J. E. D. Pratt, Richard Atkinson Robinson, barrister-at-law and pharmaceutical chemist, second son of Mr. Richard A. Robinson, J.P., to Ethel, youngest daughter of Mr. James Millican Goldie, of Falldon, Snaresbrook.

Deaths.

BAGSHAW.—At his residence, Edward Street, Oldham, on October 28, Mr. Henry Braddock Bagshaw, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-five years.

CRABBE.—At Waterlooville, on October 15, Mr. A. R. Crabbe, aged twenty-seven. Mr. Crabbe managed the Shanklin branch of Timothy White Co., Ltd., for several years.

DRAKE.—At Hobart, Tasmania, on September 3, Mr. Henry C. Drake, member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, and President in 1907, aged forty-eight.

FEATHERSTONEHAUGH.—On September 29, at the Cottage Hospital, Bloemfontein, Mr. J. H. Featherstonehaugh, of the staff of Messrs. Petersen, Ltd. Mr. Featherstonehaugh,

who died from tubercular meningitis, was buried the following day, the funeral being attended by a number of chemists, including the President, Vice-President, and Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Featherstonehaugh held the Irish qualification, and was for some time at Woodstock, Cape Colony, before going to Bloemfontein.

FOTHERGILL.—At Liverpool, on October 14, Mr. Simon Fothergill, chemist and druggist, 9 West Derby Street, Liverpool, aged eighty-three.

MURRAY.—At 14 Kelvinside Gardens, Glasgow, on October 21, Mrs. Jane Maconachie Murray, eldest daughter of the late James Maconachie, chemist and druggist, Glasgow and Corse, Aberdeenshire.

OLIVER.—At Maidstone, on October 24, Dr. Josiah Oliver, aged seventy-five. Dr. Oliver was the father of Mr. F. J. Oliver, chemist, 43 Gabriel's Hill, Maidstone, and Mr. H. C. H. Oliver, chemist, Malling. Two other sons are medical practitioners. Dr. Oliver was Mayor of Maidstone in 1896-7, the year of the typhoid epidemic, and in recognition of his onerous duties he was presented by the inhabitants with a service of plate.

PARKER.—On October 17, Mr. George Henry Parker, chemist and druggist, Horsley Woodhouse, near Derby, aged sixty-three. Mr. Parker died from intestinal cancer. He was sub-postmaster, and had since 1880 been warden at the parish church.

SURMAN.—A cablegram was received this week by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, stating that Mr. Thomas William



Surman, one of their representatives, died on board the s.s. *Hilary* at Oporto, on October 26. He was on his way to Madeira in order to recuperate his health, which for several months previously had shown signs of breakdown. Mr. Surman was a chemist and druggist, the date of his registration—October 26, 1882—exactly coinciding with the date of his death. After serving his apprenticeship, Mr. Surman found a situation for a short period with Messrs. Butler & Crispe, then at St. Paul's

Churchyard. In November 1886 he entered Messrs. Maw's service, and after passing a month or two in the show-room he undertook his first journey on the South and East Coast, where he made many friends. He had several trips to South Africa on behalf of his firm—*e.g.*, from October 1901 to April 1902, and again from August 1903 to March 1904—filling up the intervals with his home journeys until 1906, when his health became precarious, and he underwent a course of open-air treatment for tuberculosis at Burgess Hill. From this he derived temporary benefit, and from June 1906 to 1908 he undertook his longest and most successful trip—to Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape, returning *via* the East Coast of Africa. On his return the malady again got the upper hand, and it was while on six months' leave that his death occurred. Mr. Surman was forty-seven years of age, and leaves a widow. He was one of the most popular men "on the road," and his death will come as a shock to his many friends in the drug-trade both at home and abroad.

Recent Wills.

MR. GEORGE DALE, chemist and druggist, Sheffield, who died on August 21, left estate valued at 1,652*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* gross, of which 857*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* is net personality.

MR. JOHN TREVOR CART, Ph.C., B.Sc., A.I.C., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who died on September 5, left estate valued at 1,093*l.* gross, of which 958*l.* 15*s.* is net personality.

The late **MR. WALTER SYDNEY HARVEY**, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Sydney Harvey & Co., 48 Mark Lane, London, E.C., left estate of the gross value of 32,607*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, of which the net personality has been sworn at 32,165*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representatives.)

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

In his private room at the Home Office on Monday, October 26, Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, who will probably have charge of the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill when that measure comes on for second reading in the House of Commons, received a small deputation of members of Parliament and representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and the Drug-stores Association, who desired to lay before him the views held by both parties upon certain aspects of the controversy. The proceedings were conducted in private, and Mr. Samuel was accompanied by his private secretary. The deputation was an attempt to bring together the various interests engaged in the controversy. Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., introduced the deputation, and in the course of a brief speech laid before the Under-Secretary the principal points which it was desired to ventilate. With Mr. Idris were Sir John Batty Tuke, M.P., Mr. Jesse Boot, Mr. Lewis (Secretary of the Drug Companies' Association, Ltd., and Solicitor to the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd.), and representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society.

The principal point brought to the notice of the Under-Secretary was how to get a general manager—who might or might not be a director—of a company to take the general superintendence of the sale of poisons and be held responsible to the Privy Council as the registered person in charge. The proposition at present is that the title of "chemist and druggist" shall only be given to those companies which have a managing director who is a registered chemist and druggist, because a man in a shop who is responsible to someone else cannot obviously carry out all the provisions of the Pharmacy Act. Several other suggestions were laid before Mr. Samuel, and the solicitor to the Army and Navy Stores spoke on behalf of companies generally.

Mr. Samuel listened with the utmost attention to the arguments which had been addressed to him, and intimated that they could not expect any detailed reply from him that day. He promised to lay the whole of the arguments which had been brought to his notice before the attention of the Earl of Crewe, who had charge of the Bill during its passage through the House of Lords.

It was stated in the lobbies on Monday evening that there is every probability of a *modus vivendi* being arrived at between the Pharmaceutical Society and the representatives of the drug-store trade in regard to certain matters in dispute between the parties. The effect of any such arrangement would, if carried out, be to facilitate enormously the passage of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill through the House of Commons and to make it practically certain that it would be added to the statute-book before the prorogation of Parliament in December. The importance of this agreement lies in the fact that without it the situation is almost hopeless from a Parliamentary point of view. Although the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill is a Government measure, the Government could not, of course, with all the will in the world, make any progress with it at this period of the Session in the teeth of determined opposition, and the Bill is hardly one which the Government would be likely to assist in its passage through Parliament by the aid of the guillotine. Opposition by the co-operative societies is intimated, but it may be overcome.

WHITE-PHOSPHORUS MATCHES BILL.

We understand that there is little likelihood of the White-phosphorus Matches Prohibition Bill meeting with any opposition when it comes before the Standing Committee. Great Britain in this matter is, after all, only following the lead taken by Germany, Italy, Denmark, France, and other countries, and although the present legislation proposed is entirely of a precautionary character, it is an interesting fact that during the last five years only a single case of phosphorus necrosis has occurred in this country. One result of the Bill will, it is believed, be that the greater part of the export trade will be put into Sweden and Japan, and it will at the same time have the effect of popularising the match which "lights only on the box." The Government, it is stated, is to be asked to accept an

amendment by way of a proviso to Clauses 2 and 3 whereby, first, the matches delivered in the United Kingdom in pursuance of contracts *bonâ fide* entered into prior to July 30, 1908, and, secondly, the matches *bonâ fide* imported into the United Kingdom prior to the passing of the proposed Act, would be exempt from the penalties and provisions of the Act.

STERILISED TOOTHPICKS.

Under the provisions of the new Patent Act a French company has just opened a small factory in the West-end of London, where thousands of sterilised toothpicks are being turned out. The article in question is known as "Le Negri," and the quill, after being thoroughly cleansed, is dipped in some antiseptic solution, which keeps it perfectly sterile. A very large business is being done with the West-end clubs and restaurants. At the Houses of Parliament they have also been provided for the legislative epicure.

NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS FOR TOKIO.

During the last few days a small party of Japanese architects have been inspecting, by special permission of the authorities, the Palace of Westminster, with a view to the incorporation in the designs which are to be prepared for the erection of new Houses of Parliament at Tokio of all that is best in the Parliament buildings of Great Britain and other foreign capitals which are to be visited in due course. At Westminster the visitors paid special attention to the heating, lighting, and ventilation of Sir Charles Barry's buildings, and the acoustic properties of the Chamber itself also claimed their careful attention. As is well known, the system of ventilation at Westminster is supposed to be of the latest and most approved variety; but there is no doubt that members of Parliament cry aloud in vain for some modification of the policy of the "open door" which renders the place one of the finest and most complete death-traps in the world.

HOP-SUBSTITUTES AND CHEMICAL PRESERVATIVES.

There is reason to believe that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be in a position to introduce either next week or the week after his promised Bill dealing with the question of hop-substitutes in the brewing of beer and the marking of foreign hops. The Bill, which will be quite a short one, is now in the hands of the Government draftsman, and will be pushed forward as speedily as possible. It is hoped that the principal points which it raises may be discussed—and settled—outside the Parliamentary arena, in order that when the Bill is introduced it may pass through all its stages without opposition. In regard to the question of chemical substances employed by some brewers, the Select Committee, in the course of their investigations, found that these included quassia, chiretta, gentian, and chamomile. There is also a petroleum-ether extract of hops. A preparation known in the trade as "Hop Compo" was found to contain large quantities of arsenic and antimony. On the other hand, the Committee found that certain chemical substances were used by brewers for their antiseptic properties, such as the sulphites of calcium, sodium, potassium, and salicylic acid. In the end the Committee expressed the opinion that their employment should be prohibited by law, as they could not in any sense supply the peculiar properties of the hop, they introduced an unnecessary and a foreign element into the process of brewing, and they might be a source of dangerous contamination.

THE NEW PATENT LAW.

Mr. Sloan has been privately informed by the President of the Board of Trade that the total number of owners of existing British patents who are foreigners is estimated by the Patent Office to be about 30,000. It is impossible to foretell what number of these patentees would in consequence of the Act work their patents in this country, but it would appear from the accounts in the public Press that several of them have already commenced such works, and that others are preparing to do so. Several applications for revocation for non-working in this country are at the present time before the Comptroller.

In reference to the question which was asked in the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon as to what steps have been taken to attract to Ireland any of the foreign manufacturers of articles of general use who may be contemplating erecting factories in Great Britain under the provisions

of the new Patent Act, we are informed that a deputation on the subject is being despatched to Germany by Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P. This will comprise one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Irish Board of Agriculture, Mr. Rierdon (Secretary of the Cork Industrial Development Association), and Mr. Horner (a member of the Belfast Industrial Development Association). On arriving in Germany the deputation will pay visits to all the British Consuls or Vice-Consuls, after which they will seek interviews with leading manufacturers.

Prescription Problem.

Liq. Fowler 3j
Infus. Feltm 3ij
aq ad 3iij
M & A.
Rx liq. Hops. Am.
liq. Feltm 3iij
Infus. Feltm 3iij

POSTCARD renderings of the above will be received by the Editor up to November 7. Prizes will be awarded as usual.

The prescription given in the Supplement of our October 17 issue is at first sight a meaningless scribble, but with further study it becomes possible to hazard a solution. The correct transcription of the prescription is:

R.
Liq. Fowler 3j
Aq ad 3iij
3ss t i d p. c.

The response to the problem was good, considering the ambiguity of the writing. The first ingredient was the crux of the prescription. We have made an analysis of the voting as to this ingredient, which comes out as follows:

Liq. Fowleri	...	53	Tr. nuc. vom.	...	9
Liq. morph.	...	46	Liq. strych.	...	9
Liq. trinitri	...	16	Liq. einch.	...	6

In deciding the point, it should be recollected that we were also aided by the solution sent us by the chemist who supplied us with the original prescription, and who is accustomed to the prescriber's handwriting. There were a good many other renderings of this line, many of them rather fantastic. The correct solution of the problem was supplied by twenty-three competitors, these giving every detail of the prescription correctly. We had also to take into account the time of posting the solution after receiving THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and as a result have awarded the prizes to the following:

London and Home Counties.—MR. T. W. KING, 3 Jeffery's Road, Clapham, S.W.

English Provinces and Wales.—MR. E. A. COLLINGS, 15 Hexthorpe Road, Doncaster.

Scotland, Ireland, and Channel Islands.—MR. W. M. SMITH, c/o Mr. A. Hogg, Leven.

THERE is an albumen-factory at Hué, Annam, French Indo-China, which when in full work, says the British Consul, uses 10,000 eggs per diem, and another at Quinton capable of dealing with 50,000 eggs per diem.

Observations and Reflections.

By "Xrayser."

The Title Revolt

looked a bit formidable in last week's reports of chemists' association meetings, but a closer examination of the speeches of the malcontents, and a fair consideration of what they did not say, tend to diminish the sense of alarm which apparently agitates certain West Riding and other pharmaceutical bosoms. In the first place, there are a number of passages in the reports which imply that we are on the point of giving something away. The speakers in most instances know better, but it is necessary to repeat what has often been explained—that nobody suggests (so far as titles are concerned) the surrender of anything we now possess. The one thing which it is intimated we may have to abandon if the suggested compromise goes through is the sweet morsel of humiliating our company rivals by compelling those of them who are now using the designation "chemist" to drop it in some more or less distant future. And to attain this sentimental satisfaction our negotiators were willing only six months ago to pay the absurd price set forth in the Bill, now happily moribund, which was supposed to embody pharmaceutical aspirations at the beginning of this Session; that is to say, they would have imposed an exactly similar disability on about one-third of the chemists of Great Britain, piling upon all these—some ten times as many as those against whom the legislation was particularly directed—the utterly unnecessary expense of changing labels, stationery, fascias, and other displays of name or style now and at every future time when a proprietor should die or dispose of his interest in the business.

An Extremely Logical,

a mathematically correct, recognition of the distinction between capital and qualification which would be admirable in practice if pharmacy were indeed a strictly professional calling. But legislation which should ignore the consideration that pharmacy is mainly a business would soon prove itself a nuisance. The young gentleman who has just obtained his diploma is no doubt an interesting personage, but there is no occasion to make him and his personality the one object of our Parliamentary solicitude; and yet this was the direction in which we were drifting. Fortunately the Government paid but scanty attention to the Bloomsbury Bill, which now probably rests in Mr. Almeric FitzRoy's collection of curios. But in place of it we have, it appears, the opportunity of securing a settlement which will effectively end the formation of companies of unqualified persons expressly designed to evade the Pharmacy Acts. If that concession be so drafted as to be workable—and with everybody interested in making it so there ought to be no difficulty—we shall have obtained an advantage compared with which the monopoly of the title with its attendant inconveniences would be trivial; and judging from their utterances it does not seem as if the orators of Lancashire and Yorkshire have fully realised either the dangerous drift of the modern "drug department" or the importance of checking it.

Some Interesting Etymologies

may be culled from the latest part of the "Historical English Dictionary" ("Movement" to "Myzostoma"). Mucilago, we are told, was late Latin for a musty juice. Mugwort, an old name for *Artemisia Absinthium*, was "formerly also called motherwort"; but the compilers do not mention the generally received tradition that both words originally meant moth or midge wort, signifying that the plant had a reputation for driving away

these insects. Mule is an obsolete term for a chilblain on the heel. Multum was the name given to a compound used a hundred years ago in the manufacture of beer for the purpose of economising malt and hops. According to one authority quoted, it was a mixture of extract of quassia and liquorice-juice; another states that it was composed of opium and other ingredients, and adds that it was sold at 5s. or 6s. per lb., and that at the same time so-called extract of cocculus was charged at a guinea and a half per lb. The medical use of Mummia or Mummy is mentioned in Lanfranc's "Chirurgery" about the year 1400, and in 1486 another old writer says it was "sold at the Poticaries." Some of the quotations selected show, by its figurative adoption in literature, how the healing virtues of mummy were appreciated by the people. One of the characters in Ben Jonson's "Poetaster" thus addresses his wife: "Look here, my sweet wife, my dear mummia, my balsamum, my spermaceti." From Swift is quoted the sneer "The mummy of some deceased moderator of the General Assembly in Scotland to be taken inwardly as an effective antidote against Antichrist." Muride is mentioned as the name first given to bromine, "from its being an ingredient in seawater." To complete the story it ought to be explained that it was Balard, its discoverer, who gave the substance the name of muride, and that Gay-Lussac suggested that of bromine as an improvement. Murr is an obsolete term for a severe form of catarrh. Musc is from *musculus*, a diminutive of *mus*, a mouse, and the word owes its existence to the supposed similarity of certain muscles to the animal. Mushroom is from Old French *moisson*, usually held to be a derivative from *mousse*, moss. Musk is probably of Eastern origin. The Spanish *al-mizcle* and Portuguese *al-miscle* came from the Arabic *misk*, and this probably from the Persian *musk*, which may be traced through Hindi *musk*, a testicle, to the Sanskrit *muska*, with the same meaning.

The Dentists Act

was not intended to prevent the practice of dentistry by unregistered persons, but was drafted on the lines of the Medical Act to limit the use of certain titles. So much is universally admitted. Dentists have, however, skilfully extracted from its rather vague language more protection than any other profession, except that of the law, has been able to secure, and their crowning triumph was achieved when a few weeks ago they got the Lord Chief Justice to agree that an announcement of "painless dentistry" and of "finest artificial teeth" was a claim to be "specially qualified" within the meaning of the Act. On this the *C. & D.*, rightly, of course, cautions a correspondent that any advertisement indicating that teeth can be extracted without pain by an unregistered person is legally dangerous. It is likely that the caution might be even wider. Probably it is unsafe for such a person to recommend himself at all. Any claim of skill may be interpreted, after the judgment of the High Court in *Barnes v. Brown*, to imply special qualification. It is almost unthinkable that the draftsman of the Act meant what the Lord Chief Justice has been able to read into it. It is difficult to attach any meaning to the expression "specially qualified" except that of specifically qualified, and if that had been the term used it would have clearly meant one of the qualifications specified. But the authorised interpreter is the High Court, and it is no use to argue, no matter how wisely, against the recorded judgment. The only rectification now possible is a short new Act of Parliament explaining that the word "specially" is to be understood to mean "specifically."

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Editorial Comments.

The Legislative Position.

AMID conflicting rumours in regard to the Government's intentions and suggested amendments to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, there comes from Westminster this week a hopeful message as to the fate of the measure. On Monday Mr. Herbert Samuel received a small deputation of representatives of those who have been most directly in touch with the Government on this question, the deputation being, in a sense, supplementary to the one received by the Earl of Crewe on July 3. It will be remembered that on that date the speakers, in addition to Mr. Winfrey, were Sir John Batty-Tuke, Mr. H. Y. Stanger, K.C., Sir George Fardell, Mr. Philip Snowden, and Mr. Idris. Their speeches were fully reported in the *C. & D.* of July 11, as well as the Earl of Crewe's reply. The members of the deputation who spoke addressed themselves particularly to the clauses of the Bill respecting (1) the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons, and (2) the use of titles by companies. With reference to the former his Lordship sufficiently indicated that there could be no going back upon the intention to get the clause enacted; and he said the regulations made under the clause will provide such additional safeguards as may be necessary. On the title question, his Lordship admitted the argument which was put forward as to the unfairness of companies using those titles which, by the 1868 Act, are reserved to individuals who have qualified according to the statute; but he could not get over the 1880 decision and the established use of the title by companies. Nevertheless, he promised to meet the deputation as far as he could on the Committee stage of the Bill. He did more than he promised, for at that stage he proposed an amendment to Clause 2, which removed the rather wide and indefinite description of the poisons. This was arranged by the Parliamentary Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society in association with the Privy Council. To the third clause his Lordship had added an amendment which provides that no body corporate or firm in Scotland shall use the description of chemist and druggist, or its equivalents, unless it has a director or partner who is a registered chemist and druggist. This was a step in advance, but did not go far enough; and finality was not reached with these amendments, for since the Bill left the House of Lords negotiations have been proceeding with a view to bringing the Bill still further into accord with the principles of the 1868 Act. We understand that the object of Monday's deputation was to place before the Government's representative particulars of a *modus vivendi* which has been arrived at, and which apparently still further conserves the principles which are at present on the statute-book without encroaching upon interests common to companies and other traders outside pharmacy and Pharmacy Acts. Progress may accordingly be reported. It is probably slight, but when the deadlock and impendent disaster of the month of May are recalled, and contrasted with the present effort of all parties to get the Bill through, it will be realised that we have reached the region of practical politics. In this connection we repeat what we stated months ago—that the present opportunity of getting legislation is one which may not recur for many years, and it seems desirable that it should not be lost. There are certain provisions in the Bill of which we do not approve. For example, the principle of Clause 2 is bad, in so far as it is contrary to the

principle of the 1868 Act; but we cannot overlook the fact that the latter was departed from when the Pharmaceutical Council scheduled carbolic acid in the manner which was done in 1905. As to the titles question, it appears to be held by those strenuously opposed to the clause as it left the House of Lords that it is an act of taking away the title "chemist and druggist" from individuals and giving them "pharmacist" in its place, thus robbing chemists. This is a wrong way of stating the matter. Individual chemists may continue to use their present titles, with or without "pharmacist," as they please. Companies have the title, and it is the opinion of the majority of Parliamentarians that it would be inexpedient, if not impossible, to take it away from them; but the principle of not permitting the title to be used by companies unless a registered chemist is on the directorate and the business is managed by a registered chemist is an advance from which there has been no retreat. It bridges in a measure the breach in the statute. These are the main-points of the controversy which have either to be threshed out on the floor of the House of Commons (which means the Bill being dropped by the Government) or agreed upon by representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society and companies. But it would be foolish to conclude that with agreement on these points difficulties end. Other parts of the Bill need amendment, and there should be some assurance in regard to the curriculum clause: it is entirely permissive, but it would be the height of folly to impose conditions, formulated years ago for professional pharmacists, upon retailers who are discharging duties to the public which are almost foreign to the qualifications required of them under the statute. Besides the opposition to the Bill which is coming from the ranks of chemists themselves, there is a good deal of it latent in quarters where there are traders who think this is an opportunity of getting something or of preventing chemists getting what they want. These and other difficulties will come soon enough, without troubling them in anticipation. The position, therefore, is that the representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society have made such headway in conciliating the most strenuous opponents of legislation, and in securing the co-operation of the Government or its representatives, that it asks for the confidence of the craft and a free hand to carry through negotiations which they believe will lead to success. Apparently they are fully aware that a considerable number of the members of the Society are either lukewarm or bitterly opposed to what they are doing, but they are convinced that the present opportunity can be made to work for the future benefit of pharmacy and the retail drug-trade, while it should settle a controversy which has agitated the trade for a generation.

Woman Triumphant.

ACADEMIC achievements by women have ceased to be remarkable, because a generation of successes in departments of knowledge which thirty or forty years ago were debarred to them have proved their competence, but there still remain certain avenues of distinction from which they are excluded. Cambridge and Oxford Universities alone stand out against the admission of women to their degrees, but Lord Curzon has during the past week intimated that he will—so far as Oxford is concerned—endeavour to bring that University up to date. Similarly also the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the Royal College of Physicians of London are the only remaining medical bodies in the United Kingdom which do not admit women. Now

they have capitulated, the Council of the Surgeons' College having over-ridden a vote of the Fellows and members deciding against the admission of women to the membership and Fellowship. The physicians came to the same conclusion some time ago. Both are a trifle too late to be of much use to female medical practitioners, who only need the collegiate diploma when they desire to enter for certain Metropolitan hospital appointments. The Royal Colleges have the grim satisfaction of knowing that they have lost a quarter of a century's fees from women, which have gone elsewhere, and the women have meanwhile proved their abilities as students and practitioners without the aid of the two great bodies chartered in England to encourage medical and surgical qualification. Another achievement on behalf of women was reported by Sir William Ramsay, as President of the Chemical Society, to the meeting of that body held last week. The charter of the Society contemplates that men only should be members of it (so say eminent lawyers), and for some years the Council and unofficial members have discussed the desirability of obtaining a supplementary charter for the admission of women. A vote of the Fellows has accordingly been taken, and a majority of nearly two to one in 1,700 who voted are in favour of women being admitted. This is quite overwhelming! It takes us back to the days of our youth, when the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, after admitting (not without hesitation) women to their examinations, stood out for years against their admission to membership of the Society. The misogynist majority of those days might have urged that "persons" in the 1868 Act excludes women as well as companies; but they did not, for a fair number of women were registered as in business before 1868. Nevertheless, it was a dozen years after that Act before the Pharmaceutical Society opened its doors to women. Yet in this year of grace, 1908, a woman has sat in the presidential chair at 17 Bloomsbury Square, and not for the first time. May we be thankful that we are not as other men are—the physicians and surgeons?

To the Prejudice of the Purchaser.

Some surprise has been expressed at the decision of the King's Bench Division in the case of *Bundy v. Lewis* (*C. & D.*, October 24, p. 641). As it is final, and as it may be assumed that it infers that paregoric substitute may be sold when paregoric is asked for, it should be explained that the article demanded and the article sold were secondary considerations to the Judges of the King's Bench Division. It was in evidence before the Justices that the purchaser knew what he was getting, and the article was labelled as what it was. *In these circumstances* the Court held that the purchaser was not prejudiced.

Company-Chemists' Profits.

The way of the "cutter" is not altogether smooth, judging by an analysis which the "Financial Times" has made of the last seven annual reports of Henry Hodder & Co., Ltd., chemists and druggists, Bristol. It may be remembered that Mr. Hodder was the first retail chemist in England to start cutting the prices of proprietary articles. In the *C. & D.* of March 15, 1869, Mr. Hodder's advertisement was quoted as follows:

PATENT-MEDICINE DEPOT.

Henry Hodder is the only Man thoroughly alive to the wants of his Friends and Neighbours. He gave them last week on the article Patent Medicines alone, £7; 510 articles sold. This week the sale and liberality on the increase; 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. articles for 1d., 2s. 4½d., and 3s. 9d.—11 BROAD STREET. The business grew and was formed into a company in 1887

with an initial capital of 32,000*l.* The "Financial Times" says:

For the first nine years it was exceedingly prosperous, dividends of from 15 to 16 per cent. being paid, while the distribution was maintained at 12 per cent. up to three years ago. Since 1901, however, although trade has been well maintained, the net profits have shown a shrinking tendency, owing to the gradual increase in salaries, rent, taxes, and other trade charges, and the dividend has had to be reduced accordingly, the downward progress being shown in the following table:

Year ended 30th June.	Gross Profits.	Net Profit.	Ord. Div.	To Reserve.	Carry Forward.
	£	£	p. c.	£	£
1902 ...	14,300	3,900	12	500	500
1903 ...	14,300	3,900	12	—	1,100
1904 ...	14,900	3,100	12	—	600
1905 ...	15,300	3,400	12	—	200
1906 ...	16,200	3,100	10	—	100
1907 ...	16,500	3,100	10	—	20
1908 ...	15,400	2,200	6	—	400

The net profits are taken after deduction of depreciation, interest, and other fixed charges. In 1904 the accounts show that a reserve fund of 19,100*l.*, equal to considerably more than half the share capital, had been built up, 7,100*l.* of this representing premiums on the issue of shares.

In view of the fact that minimum profits now assured make for greater gross profits the moral deducible from the above is that it costs companies increasingly more to work their businesses. In this case the cost of running the business grew from 10,400*l.* in 1902 to 11,700*l.* in 1905, and in the present year to 13,200*l.*

Personalities.

MR. VIVIAN MILES, son of Mr. William Miles, chemist, Swindon, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society.

MR. J. E. HUDSON, Ph.C., 71 High Street, Sheerness, has been elected to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce for the town.

AN excellent portrait of Mr. Edmund Jones, chemist and druggist, Hanley, was given by the "Staffordshire Sentinel" of October 22.

MR. GARNET WILLIAM JAMES, M.A., son of Mr. J. James, chemist, 37 Vestry Road, Camberwell, has been elected a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry.

THE HON. F. S. GRIMWADE leaves London on Monday, November 2, for Marseilles *en route* for Melbourne. He will catch the s.s. *Omrak* at Marseilles on November 6.

MR. D. L. LLEWELLYN, chemist and druggist, of the Myrtle Pharmacy, Goodwick, Pembroke-shire, has been appointed agent for the local branch of the Metropolitan Bank.

MR. H. C. STRICKLAND, chemist and druggist, of Car-gills Ltd., Colombo, who sailed for England early in October, does not expect to return to Ceylon. His fellow-workers presented him with a gold watch and chain shortly before his departure.

MR. SIGISMUND KUTNOW's year in the chair of the Alexandra Palace Lodge, No. 1541, of Freemasons concluded on October 24, and was made the occasion of a pleasant little ceremony in recognition of the successful way he has managed the affairs of the lodge. A handsome jewel was presented to Mr. Kutnow, and later in the evening he was also the recipient of a silver salver. The salver—a handsome piece of plate—has upon it the following inscription:

Presented by the Alexandra Palace Lodge No. 1541 to Worshipful Brother Sigismund Kutnow, Worshipful Master 1907-1908, in commemoration of his generous efforts on behalf of Masonic charity, by qualifying as patron of the three Royal Masonic Institutions, serving as steward to each, and raising the record amount of twelve hundred guineas.—Charles Robinson, P.M. (Treasurer), C. J. Drummond, P.M., P.A.G.D.C. (Secretary), London, October 24, 1908.

THE REV. HENRY J. BARKER, resident minister of the United Methodist Church, Park Church, Jarrow-on-Tyne, is a chemist and druggist, having passed the Minor exa-

mination ten years ago, when at Brighton. He has been in the ministry nearly seven years.

MR. A. WULFING, principal of Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co., manufacturing chemists, 12 Chenies Street, London, W.C., has just been honoured by the German Emperor with the hereditary title of "Von." Mr. Von Wulfing's work in connection with sanato-gen and formamint is familiar to many in pharmacy.

Business Changes.

MR. A. H. BELL, pharmaceutical chemist, has opened new premises at Westgate, Mansfield.

MR. JNO. J. PERKINS, chemist and druggist, has acquired the Galen Pharmacy, Worcester.

MR. THOMAS MITCHELL, registered druggist, has started business at 139 Newtownards Road, Belfast.

MR. T. S. HUDSON, of the Times Drug Stores, has opened a shop at 41 Carlton Street, Castleford (Yorks).

BOOTS, LTD., have removed from 28 Regent Street to new premises at King Street and Theatre Plain, Gt. Yarmouth.

MR. B. BICKLEY, chemist and druggist, Ellesmere, has opened new premises at the Post Office Buildings, Scotland Street.

MR. F. D. SPENCER, chemist and druggist, Coleshill, has purchased the business of Mr. R. Hawkes, Ph.C., 35 High Street, Stratford-on-Avon.

BOOTS, LTD., have opened at Chapel Ash, Wolverhampton, in the premises occupied for some years by Mr. P. G. Godsell, chemist and druggist.

MR. C. G. CROOKE, chemist and druggist, late of Burnley, has acquired the business of Mr. F. D. Spencer, chemist and druggist, at Coleshill, near Birmingham.

MR. A. T. MCKENZIE, chemist and druggist, has recently purchased the business of Messrs. Sanguinetti & Stevenson, chemists, High Street, Southall.

THE LION DRUG STORES, LTD., 135 Queen's Road, Brighton, have bought the business of Mr. Long, at Palmer-son Square, Hove. The above firm have also opened at 50 George Street, Hove.

MESSRS. HEFFEL & Co., English and foreign chemists, Haymarket, have opened a neatly fitted pharmacy in St. Michael's Alley, E.C., which is in the very heart of the financial district of the City.

MR. FRANK BOYLE, registered druggist, has opened a Drug Hall at Broadway, 210 Falls Road, Belfast. Mr. Boyle was formerly with Messrs. J. J. Haslett, Ltd., and Mr. J. Tate, Royal Avenue, Belfast.

MR. JAMES HUNTER, pharmaceutical chemist, Kilrea, co. Londonderry, has removed into more extensive and commodious premises, in order to meet the growing demands of his business. The new Medical Hall is hand-somely fitted.

MR. N. MAYER announces that his contract with Messrs. J. L. Lyon & Co. having terminated by mutual consent, he has commenced business at Muscovy House, Trinity Square, London, E. C., under the style of N. Mayer & Co., as commission merchants.

MESSRS. HENRY KITCHING AND WILLIAM LOCKE have retired from the firms of the Tarolene Manufacturing Co. and the Carbolite Co., disinfectant manufacturers, 24 Pritchard Street and Sorton Street, Charles Street, Manchester, owing to a dissolution of partnership. Mr. John Thomas Shirley will continue the business under the same names.

MR. JOHN CROSS, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Cross & Allen, Ltd., chemists and druggists, at Garlands Road, Redhill, Surrey, which has been under his management for some years. It will be carried on under the style of John Cross & Co. The artificial teeth branch of the business at 21 High Street has been acquired by Mr. George Allen.

MESSRS. THORPE & WELBY, Colonial produce brokers, 9 Mincing Lane, London, E.C., announce that the partnership existing between them has been dissolved by effusion of time. Mr. E. V. Thorpe has taken into partnership Mr. E. Wren, and will trade as Thorpe & Wren at 9 Mincing Lane, while Mr. Francis Welby has commenced business at 9 Mincing Lane, as Francis Welby.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. TOMBAREL FRÈRES, of Grasse, have been awarded a Grand Prix at the Franco-British Exhibition.

MESSRS. NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co., Sheffield, received a gold medal for their exhibit at the Franco-British Exhibition, and not a diploma of honour, as stated in our issue of October 17.

MESSRS. BARCLAY & SONS, LTD., 95 Farringdon Street, London, E.C., inform us that their publication "Old Dredge's Annual" is now in the press, and chemists requiring copies are asked to communicate with them immediately.

VISCOSE BOTTLE-CAPS.—The Viscose Development Co., Ltd., 3 New Court, Carey Street, London, W.C., inform us that after this week the caps will be supplied in free package and (within a limited London and suburban area) carriage-free. Any chemists who have not tried the caps are invited to write to the company.

THE "REVOLVER" EMULSIFIER.—This new apparatus for the manufacture of cod-liver oil emulsion and other emulsions, made by Messrs. Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd., and referred to in our report of the Brewers' Exhibition, is the invention of Mr. Samuel A. Sheard, chemist, Morley, and was incorrectly described as Shears'.

"THE PRESCRIBER" subscription rate is to be raised to 5s. per annum in January 1909. Mr. Thomas Stephenson, Ph.C., F.C.S., 127 George Street, Edinburgh, the editor and publisher of this useful monthly, has enlarged it steadily since its inauguration, and means to give a full 5s. worth, but those who subscribe before the end of 1908 may do so at 3s. 6d., the old rate.

MESSRS. PARKE, DAVIS & Co., Beak Street, Regent Street, London, W., have just issued the 1908-1909 edition of their descriptive price-list. It is a handy little book (6½ in. by 3½ in.) of over 200 pages, in which are listed the thousands of products which emanate from the firm's laboratories. After many of the items are useful notes as to the uses of the particular drug or combination, which increase the usefulness of the list as a reference work.

P.A.T.A. ALTERATIONS.—The following preparations have been added to the protected list during October: Allen & Hanburys' additional preparations; Am-or-ou; Asplinto; Claude Raynaud's otto of violets; Cristaline antiseptic stone; Ficolax; Hoy's castor oil; Lactopeptine tablets; La Cornière; Oatine Co.'s additional preparations; Sanitas formigator; Stickphast cement; Tetlow's Swandown and other toilet-preparations; and Yardley's shaving-sticks. The removals from the list are Breidenbach's perfumes and Nat Gould's Homovet (both).

"THE STICK IN THE GLASS CASE" is the latest shaving-soap brought to our notice. It is made and marketed by Messrs. Yardley & Co., Ltd., 17 and 18 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., and is what its name implies—a stick of fine shaving-soap (exquisitely perfumed and giving a creamy lather and comfortable shave without irritating the skin in the slightest) in a glass cylinder with a nickel lid, which keeps it aseptic when in use. "The Stick in the Glass Case" is put up in a pretty carton, and is priced at 7s. per doz., subject, with special terms for window-displays.

MESSRS. THOMAS CHRISTY & Co., Old Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., have long specialised in carbolic tooth-powder, and have just placed a new series on the market, the powder being packed in lacquered or enamelled tins, with labels in several novel designs. The prices range from 15s. to 24s. per gross. Messrs. Christy will supply samples and a specimen-sheet of labels to any of our subscribers on application. They are also putting on the market a series of perfumes in miniature whisky-bottles imitating the celebrated "Long John." Each bottle is enclosed in a Victoria tartan box to retail at 6½d. Another smart thing is a medicine time-indicator in the form of a watch-dial badge, which, by means of a pin, can be stuck in the cork of the bottle, and the hand on the dial indicates when the next dose should be taken. They cost 1s. 4d. per doz. carded. Messrs. Christy also call attention to this being the time when magnetic sulphur-soles sell well.

RAYNAUD'S PERFUMERY.—We mentioned some time ago that Messrs. Jules Denoual & Co., Carlton Works, Asylum Road, Peckham, S.E., had taken over the sole agency for the perfumes and other floral products made by Messrs. Claude Raynaud & Cie., of Grasse. With their customary "go" they are popularising the perfumes. Here for example, is a dainty 1-oz. cut-mushroom stoppered bottle of otto of violets to retail at 1s. 4d. minimum (no reason why 2s. should not be got for it), which they have placed on the P.A.T.A. list. The perfume is a natural violet odour of great strength and pleasing fragrance. Their ½-oz (6d. retail) and 1-oz. (1s.) of all sorts of floral perfumes are good value in quality and style, and No. 15 is a popular line which, Messrs. Denoual tell us, a member of the Royal Family purchases regularly from one of their customers. The perfume has about it the indefinable charm which attracts many, and, also from the selling point of view, it is put up handsomely, though not expensively. Messrs. Denoual invite inquiries respecting these lines.

WINTER BEVERAGES.—Messrs. Jewsbury & Brown, Ardwick Green, Manchester, make a feature in the present season of temperance beverages of a specially attractive nature for table use during the festive season. The specialties include cordials (peppermint, lemon, orange, and various other flavours), which are put up in bottles attractively labelled, to retail at a moderate price. They are non-alcoholic preparations, yet sufficiently tasty to be used as liqueurs, and they mix readily with aerated water, forming an agreeable beverage. Besides the ordinary aromatic ginger-ale in the familiar cylindrical bottles, the firm are making a dry ginger-ale of exquisite bouquet, which is put up in champagne bottles. Dry ginger-ale is now one of the most favoured temperance beverages with the well-to-do, and it is worth being pushed by chemists, as its non-saccharine nature makes it specially useful for children's parties, where so many stomachs are upset by excess of sugary foods. Messrs. Jewsbury & Brown would be glad to co-operate with retailers in encouraging the sale of their products in any locality.

WINDOW-DRESSING COMPETITION.—The result of the second annual window-dressing competition organised by the Koko-Maricopas Co., Ltd., 16 Bevis Marks, London, E.C., is announced in our advertisement pages this week. There are several interesting features in connection with this competition. We have seen photographs of the prize window-displays, and also of last year's competition, which enables us to state that a considerable improvement has taken place in the displays. The Koko-Maricopas Co., Ltd., inform us that the number of entries this year was nearly double that of last year. It used to be said that chemists were not business people, the poor use made of the shop-window being referred to as a proof of this assertion. There is no reason why a chemist should not dress his window as attractively as or better than any other tradesman. The materials which a chemist has at his command lend themselves to decorative effects. All that was needed was an appreciation of the commercial value of a well-dressed window. From the photographs we have published from time to time, and particularly from our inspection of the many photographs sent in for the Koko competition, there is now no doubt that the trade has risen to the occasion, and fully appreciates the advantages which accrue from an attractively arranged window. Doubtless the valuable money prizes offered in this competition act as a spur to the competitors—it will be noticed that the actual dressers participate in the prizes—but the general excellence of the displays leaves no doubt that chemists as window-dressers are experts. The object of the competition was to advertise and sell more of the Koko preparation—a mutual scheme as between the proprietors of Koko and the retailers—and we have no doubt that the enterprise of all parties has been well rewarded.

ABOUT 700 tons of red pepper, worth 14,500l., was exported from Salonica last year to Bulgaria, Roumania, and Servia.

"PEARS STATION."—A foreigner arrived at Dover London and contended with the porters that he had been induced to alight at the wrong station. He argued the place was "Pears," not Dover, and pointed to a large advertisement in support of his statement. He had valuable securities in his possession, and subsequent actions led to him being detained as of unsound mind.

Our Town Traveller.

Christmas Perfumery.

MESSRS. JOHN GOSNELL & Co., LTD., 101 Southwark Street, London, S.E., are this



season remarkably original in the evolution of novelties in high-class perfumery for Christmas trade. These are the subject of a finely illustrated four-page circular, which conveys an adequate idea of the style, price, and quality of the goods without personal inspection. The "Favourite" series is now one of the most effective and popular, fourteen different perfumes being put up under this name. Each glass-stoppered bottle is enclosed in a box of Louis XVI. style with embossed and gilded labels, and the price is 8s. per dozen. Another pretty series is the "Country Garden," which embraces six new perfumes (crimson rambler, meadow blossom, sweet-briar, honeysuckle, golden carnation, and forget-me-not) in 1½-oz. bottles, each in a case, the outer covering of which has a beautifully coloured representation of an English maiden walking in an old-time garden. These cost 13s. 6d. per dozen. For oriental display and artistic colouring the "Jewel of Asia" series of perfumes, soap, and powder, is hard to beat. The perfume is put up in 1½-oz. crystal bottles in a casket with label of Asiatic style, and sells at 22s. 6d. per dozen. The "Violette Sublime" series of perfumes, soap, and toilet-powder is quite a new creation in two styles—quintessence and quadruple extract. The first-named is an extra concentrated true violet perfume in 2-oz. cut crystal bottle with gold-embossed label and enclosed in a rich violet suede leather case to sell at 144s. per dozen, while a tablet of gold-stamped extra concentrated perfume soap is also enclosed in a similar case, and a delightfully perfumed and rare face-powder to match make up a good trio. Finally, there is the "Society" perfumes in three styles with gold-embossed labels, put up in 1½-oz. cut crystal bottles which sell at 31s. 6d. per dozen. No. 152 is fitted with a patent spray to prevent leakage in travelling, and No. 154 is enclosed in a *recherché* Morocco-leather case. The "Society" eau-de-Cologne, in stoppered, monogram bottles, selling at from 1s. to 15s. as to size, well maintains its popularity. The old favourite "Cherry Blossom" is now put up in a new style in 2-oz. cut crystal bottle, enclosed in a casket of cerise chamois leather; the soap and powder of the same series being also enclosed in a jewel case or casket of the same material, thus making an elegant article for the boudoir. Another style is the "Cherry Blossom" quintessence in 2-oz. cut glass bottles with silver cup mounting and richly gilded label.

Christmas Soaps.

MESSRS. D. & W. GIBBS, LTD., City Soap-works, London, E., have a choice and varied assortment of soaps at popular prices for Christmas trade. The series comprises thirteen items, and in many cases the receptacle in which the soap is packed is intended to be used as a glove, handkerchief, or trinket box. Many of the designs are new, and the get-up denotes elegant taste. The glove-box series (24s. and 28s. per dozen), in green, white, and royal-blue imitation leather, with appropriate coloured designs, containing six tablets of cold-cream soap, is eminently suitable for counter display. These retail at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per box, but a still higher-class article is the same series containing six tablets of otto of rose cold-cream soap, costing 45s. per dozen. The handkerchief-box of six tablets musk-violet soap is a useful 2s. present for a lady. This also can be had in three shades of colour—French grey, red, and green, while for those who wish for soap and perfume combined there is a tasteful fancy box with two tablets of lavender soap and a bottle of "Armand et Fils" lavender-water. This is a very taking two-shillings' worth (18s. per dozen), a feature being the

delicately clouded colours of the container. Quite a new idea is the "Book-box" series, outwardly resembling books, in green, maroon, and brown leatherette, which when opened discloses three tablets of triple-scented assorted soaps. This eighteen-penny line should have a quick sale in working-class districts. A cheaper line still is No. 6 handkerchief-box, with five tablets assorted "rounds"—rose, violet, glycerin and cucumber, brown Windsor and white, to sell at a shilling, and there is also a sixpenny box (4s. per dozen) with three assorted tablets. The penny line of babies in pink, white, and black will please the children, but the latest novelty for a penny is the floating fish made of soap, which is intended as an allurement to the bath. These are packed in cartons of 3 dozen in a box at 8s. 9d. per gross boxes, and are likely to be popular this Christmas. Many of the above series should make a handsome window-show, of which the up-to-date pharmacist will not be slow to take advantage.

Winter Remedies.

In order to bring "Ovaltine" within the reach of all classes and to satisfy the public demand for a shilling article, DR. A. WANDER, manufacturing chemist, 1 and 3 Leonard Street, London, E.C., has now introduced another and slightly smaller tin to retail at this figure. There are now three sizes of this popular dietetic preparation (1s., 1s. 9d., and 3s. per tin), which is on the P.A.T.A. "Ovaltine" has had a remarkable success since its introduction to the British public three years ago. With the approach of the winter season Dr. Wander has introduced several profitable novelties of interest to chemists. These include "Formitrol Pastilles," containing formaldehyde, menthol, citric acid, and milk-sugar, and are indicated as specific remedies against infectious diseases of the mouth and throat. The cost is but 5s. per dozen boxes of thirty pastilles, making a suitable 1s. or 1s. 6d. line. Menthol dragées, put up in boxes of twenty and fifty, costing 2s. 9d. and 5s. 6d. per dozen respectively, is another new line, and the same can be had with $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. cocaine in each dragée. Other winter remedies include eucalyptus and eucalyptus-and-menthol pastilles selling at 4s. 6d. and 4s. per dozen boxes respectively; also a "One-day" cold-cure put up in attractive chocolate-coloured boxes of thirty tablets, costing 2s. 6d. per doz. All these preparations are "non-labile" to stamp-duty, the formula being printed on the label. They may be ordered through leading wholesale houses, while, if desired, customer's own name and address may be printed on at least 3-dozen quantities. To large buyers special quotations for bulk quantities can be given.

Optical Observations.

By A Chemist-Optician.

Mixed Astigmatism.

THIS defect seems to be regarded as a condition which is very undesirable for the refractionist to meet in practice, and although admittedly it is not so easy to arrive at a proper correction as in a case of hyperopia or myopia, with care there should be no difficulty in detecting the true state of affairs. As the name implies, mixed astigmatism is a state in which there is myopia in one principal meridian and hyperopia in the other, and if this is borne in mind, and one meridian dealt with at a time, the trouble of correction is largely obviated. I hold no brief for the retinoscope, but there is an obvious advantage in its use, as frequently there may be a large defect in one meridian, probably hyperopic, and only a small one in the other, or myopic meridian, and the tendency is to correct one with the proper lens and then go on with a cylinder of the same kind; or else the small amount of myopia is liable to be missed, and consequently $\frac{1}{2}$ not arrived at, when, to all appearances, it should be with the lens put up. If, however, the mirror is used at first, the approximate correction is arrived at in each meridian separately, and the optician is ready to go on to the test types with a fair idea of the lenses to use. Just one case to illustrate this: An assistant with a fair knowledge of simple cases was testing the sight of a girl of 19, and after a time came with the complaint that although she required

a concave glass, with a -2.0 sph. she could only partly read $\frac{1}{3}$. No higher power made any difference, and concave cylinders had been tried without effect. In this case the retinoscope gave $-2.0D$ in one meridian and $+3.50D$ in the other; so plus sphericals were put up to commence with, which the customer would not accept. However, on putting up plus cylinders with $+3.0$ she could read $\frac{6}{8}$, and on adding -1.50 spherical $\frac{6}{8}$ was read comfortably.

Reading-glasses.

When fitting glasses for reading-purposes only, a point that is frequently overlooked is the obvious fact that when reading the eyes converge in order to bring the print to a focus on the corresponding points of the two retinae. In consequence it is necessary to have the lenses decentred inwards, or to have the spectacles adjusted so as to bring about the same effect. Otherwise there is danger of the muscles being overstrained, and then the relation between convergence and accommodation is upset, and general asthenopia results. This is especially the case with presbyopic people, with whom, due to advancing age, the muscles have lost their power somewhat, and so there is a difficulty in converging for any length of time with comfort. The most usual amount of decentration required is about 2 m/m ; but the use of a convergiometer will give the exact amount required in each particular case.

Spectacle-makers' Company.

THE following are the results of the recent examinations held in Glasgow:

General and Visual Optics.—Young, G., Glasgow; Jones, S. F., London; Potter, J. L., Glasgow; Peden, W. F., Glasgow; Maunder, W. H., Taunton; Dixon, L. F., London; Kilbey, F., Cheltenham; Wilson, G. W., Peterborough; May, J. P., Chesham; Day, J. W., Hull; Marchant, W. H., Gloucester; Escriott, H. T., London; Turnbull, F. B., Edinburgh; Hutchinson, R. H., London; Dornom, C. J., Sevenoaks; Pilgrim, W. E., Eastbourne; Dryerre, H., Edinburgh; Russell, W., Inverness; Davidson, W., Turriff; Gibson, J. W., Glasgow; Richardson, T., Kilburnie; Hymans, C., London; Anderson, A., Dunfermline; Pfoff, V. A., Glasgow; Rusk, J., Glasgow; Wormald, J. E., Bridgwater; Smith, J. H., Burnley. Eighteen failed.

Sight-testing.—Bolton, W. Y., Glasgow; Adams, G. B., Edinburgh; Fieldsend, A., Penistone; Young, G., Glasgow; Potter, J. L., Glasgow; Peden, W. F., Glasgow; Hassell, J. W., Manchester; Day, J. W., Hull; Gibson, J., Hexham; Hutchinson, R. H., London; Scott, W. H., Sandy; Bloor, F. A., Longton; Dryerre, H., Edinburgh; Dunlop, J., Oban; Robertson, A., Dunfermline; Russell, W., Inverness; Robertson, W., Dundee; Davidson, W., Turriff; Small, J. C., Perth; Harris, R. H., Aberdeen; Richardson, T., Kilburnie; Hymans, C., London; Pfoff, V. A., Glasgow; Rusk, J., Glasgow; Wormald, J. E., Bridgwater. Twelve failed.

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Brunton, Sir Lauder. *Therapeutics of the Circulation*. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 284. 7s. 6d. net. (Murray.)

Kramer, H. *Text-book of Botany and Pharmacognosy*. Third edition. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$. Pp. 850. 21s. net. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

Koch, Dr. Ludwig. *Die Mikroskopische Analyse der Drogenpulver* (Brüder Borntraeger). Vol. IV. Fourth and fifth parts. 4to. 5m. 80pfg. [This part completes Dr. Koch's atlas on powdered drugs. Numerous plates and engravings present the characteristics of the drugs described. Analytical tables are given to aid the observer in identifying the powder in its groups. In addition to a general description, diagnostic characters and details of preparation for mounting are given.]

Parry, E. J. *The Chemistry of Essential Oils and Artificial Perfumes*. Second edition. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 546. 12s. 6d. net. (Scott, Greenwood & Son.)

[The last edition had 411 pages. A useful feature is a series of appendices, one contrasting the standards for essential oils given in eleven pharmacopœias, including the recently published French Codex, and the second giving in a tabular form the botanical sources and physical features of all essential oils in common use.]

Chemical Society.

THE first meeting of the session was held at Burlington House on Thursday, October 22, Sir William Ramsay, F.R.S., presiding. Reference was made first to the deaths of Henri Becquerel, Bennett Brough, and Sir Thomas Stevenson. Then the result of the ballot as to the admission of

WOMEN AS FELLOWS

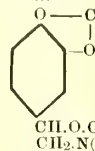
was announced. Over 1,700 papers were returned, of which 1,094 were in favour of such admission, and 642 against. About twenty papers were informal. In view of this result the Council is considering the whole question carefully and hopes to be in a position to lay a statement before the Fellows in the course of the next few months. In view of the somewhat animated correspondence which had taken place on certain side issues of the question the President stated that he had been particularly requested to announce at that meeting that the Hon. Secretaries had throughout acted on the instructions of the Council.

THE READING OF PAPERS

was then proceeded with. These were almost all connected with the controversy now raging as to the "origin of colour" in coloured compounds and dyestuffs, which for the present we leave where it is. The only paper of pharmaceutical interest was one contributed by Dr. F. L. Pyman, of the Wellcome Chemical laboratories, Dartford. It was on the relation between chemical constitution and physiological action in certain substituted aminoalkyl-esters. Subjoined is an abstract of this paper:

The disadvantages which accompany the use of cocaine as a local anæsthetic have led to a considerable amount of research on substances designed to replace it. As a result a number of synthetic local anæsthetics, such as eucaine, stovaine, and novocaine have been introduced into medicine, but none of these has proved to be ideal. The present investigation was undertaken with a view to obtaining a non-irritant local anæsthetic of low toxicity, and has resulted in the preparation of a number of substances, many of which possess marked local anæsthetic properties. None of them, however, is suitable for the purpose for which they were prepared, owing in some cases to irritation produced on injection, and in others to a relatively high general toxicity. The following aminoalkyl-esters have been prepared, together with a number of their salts:

	Local Anæsthetic Properties
Methylaminodiethyl benzoate	nil
$\text{CH}_3\text{N} \begin{cases} \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OOC.C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OOC.C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{cases}$	
Ethylaminodiethyl benzoate	very slight
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N} \begin{cases} \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OOC.C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OOC.C}_6\text{H}_5 \end{cases}$	
Dimethylaminopropandiol dibenzoate	considerable
$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{N.CH}_2\text{CH.OOC.C}_6\text{H}_5$	
Diethylaminopropandiol dibenzoate	considerable
$\text{CH}_2\text{OOC.C}_6\text{H}_5$ $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{N.CH}_2\text{CH.OOC.C}_6\text{H}_5$	
Piperidopropandiol dibenzoate	considerable
$\text{CH}_2\text{OOC.C}_6\text{H}_5$ $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{N.CH}_2\text{CH.OOC.C}_6\text{H}_5$	
Piperidoethyl benzoate	slight
$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{N.CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OOC.C}_6\text{H}_5$	
Piperazodiethyl benzoate	considerable
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO.O.CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N} \begin{cases} \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2 \\ \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2 \end{cases} \text{N.CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OOC.C}_6\text{H}_5$	
Diethylaminoethyl phthalate	nil
$(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{N.CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O.CO} \begin{cases} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \end{cases}$	
Piperidoethyl phthalate	—
$(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{N.CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O.CO}) \begin{cases} \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \\ \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \end{cases}$	
β -3:4-methylene dioxyphehyl- β -benzoyloxy ethyl-dimethylamine	considerable



The paper was read by Dr. H. A. D. Jowett, and there was no discussion on it.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

A MEETING of the Executive was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, October 23. Mr. William Giles (Vice-Chairman) presided.

MR. DAVID GILMOUR CONGRATULATED.

The CHAIRMAN said that since last meeting Mr. David Gilmour had been elected a member of Council, and congratulated him on his promotion. Mr. DOTT added his personal congratulations. Mr. GILMOUR, in reply, said he had difficulty in taking the work in hand, but the support of the Executive would carry him through.

MR. LUNAN RESIGNS.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY (Mr. Rutherford Hill) stated that a letter had been received from Mr. Lunan intimating his resignation of the chairmanship and membership of the Executive. The General Purposes Committee recommended acceptance of the resignation, which was agreed to. The meeting went into committee to consider the appointment of a successor to Mr. Lunan in the chair. On resuming in public Mr. W. L. CURRIE nominated Mr. J. P. Gilmour as Chairman for the remainder of the year. Mr. GLASS seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. GILMOUR, on taking the chair, thanked the members, and moved that they record their appreciation of the services rendered to the Branch by Mr. Lunan during his term of office, and that it be remitted to the committee to formulate a very cordial record of it.

Mr. SUTHERLAND seconded, and this was agreed to, also that a copy of the minute be sent to Mr. Lunan.

THE LATE MR. JOHN TOCHER.

The CHAIRMAN then referred to the death of Mr. Tocher, of Dumfries, who was a member of the Executive; and was followed by Mr. FISHER, who had been in close personal friendship with Mr. Tocher from the time they were in Dunfermline together. It was agreed to make an appropriate record in the minutes, and to send a copy of it to Mrs. Tocher and family.

VACANCIES.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY said there were three vacancies in the Executive to be filled up, the first owing to Mr. David Gilmour's appointment to the Council. The General Purposes Committee unanimously desired to retain Mr. Storrar on the Executive, and he was willing to remain a member. Mr. Tocher's death created a vacancy in the representation of the South of Scotland, and the committee recommended that Mr. James Reid, Dumfries, should be appointed to the vacancy. At a special meeting last Wednesday the committee thought that as Mr. James Lennox, Glasgow, was *proxime accessit* at last election he should be co-opted in place of Mr. Lunan.

The CHAIRMAN moved that Mr. Storrar, Mr. Reid, and Mr. Lennox be co-opted to fill these vacancies, which was seconded by the VICE-CHAIRMAN, and agreed to. Mr. Storrar was unable to be present owing to a chill, but Mr. Reid and Mr. Lennox were in the adjoining room, and were called into the Board-room and introduced. Both returned thanks.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY stated that the General Purposes Committee simply reported progress with regard to

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

Mr. GILES said, with regard to Clause 2 of the Bill, that members of the Society all over the country were asked to, and did, see medical men with the view to securing support to their objections to authorising people other than qualified chemists to sell poisons. He hoped it was being kept in view that the Pharmaceutical Society were not going to agree to that law. It would rather stultify some of them who called on the medical profession to obtain signatures to the petition opposing that particular clause. He did some of that kind of work, and he found that the view of several medical men was that further restrictions should be placed on the sale of dangerous poisons than that they should be relaxed in any way, or that they should be sold by

men not properly trained and qualified, and with a due knowledge of the danger that these poisons were in the hands of the public. As far as he had been able to learn the latest stage in the negotiations in connection with Clause 2 was, he was afraid, that it was being agreed to, with certain modifications. His feeling was that it should be deleted altogether, and that they should maintain their opposition. The poisons to be sold in those packets were of a much more dangerous nature than the others which they were to be prohibited from selling.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY said that was the very point he had been explaining at these conferences that were being held. He hoped to meet the Aberdeen Association, when he would go very fully into the whole question which was raised. He should say there was no suggestion that they had altered their opinion as to the undesirableness and dangerous character of Clause 2. The opinion they had expressed was that they could not be expected to approve of that clause for reasons which they had fully stated. At the present moment very important and delicate negotiations were in progress, and perhaps it would be undesirable to discuss this in an open meeting, although there was nothing really they required to conceal or be afraid of; but in the interests of the negotiations it would, perhaps, be as well to have them in private.

Mr. GILES said he was quite satisfied. What he felt was that they had asked the medical men to support them.

MISCELLANEA.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY intimated that the opening address in connection with the evening meeting is to be delivered by Mr. Robert Stewart Macdougall, B.Sc., F.R.S.E., professor of biology, etc., on the third Friday of November.

A report as to local organisation was considered in committee.

The CHAIRMAN gave in a report as a delegate to the Pharmaceutical Conference at Aberdeen. He congratulated Messrs. Giles, Hay, and Paterson on the efforts they made, which resulted in the Conference being an unqualified success.

EXAMINERS.

The report of the committee as to the nomination of examiners was presented in private, and on resuming in public the following resolution was adopted:

That Frederick Orpen Bower, Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow; Leonard Dobbin, Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry and Lecturer on Chemical Theory, History of Chemistry, and Agricultural Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh; Thomas Burrell, Montrose; David Brown Dott, Edinburgh; Jonathan Innes Fraser, Edinburgh; Thomas Stephenson, Edinburgh; James Fowler Tocher, Peterhead; and Thomas Wilson, Burntisland, be nominated for election by the Council as members of the Board of Examiners for Scotland for the year 1909.

MR. STORRAR'S RETIREMENT.

Mr. CURRIE, in moving that the Executive record in the minutes a sense of their appreciation of the long and faithful services of Mr. David Storrar as a member of Council, said he had been associated with Mr. Storrar for the last five years, and none knew better than he the wholehearted devotion with which Mr. Storrar had discharged his duties as a member of Council. He was still keenly interested in all the work, and it was only on the strong representation of relatives and his medical advisers that he ultimately decided not to continue the work. Mr. Storrar retired from the Council carrying with him the warm friendship of all his colleagues at the Council-table. They were delighted to be able to retain Mr. Storrar's services as a member of Executive, and they earnestly hoped that, relieved from the strain of public work, he might enjoy many years of good health and happy leisure time. He had pleasure in moving that the best thanks of the Executive for his services as a member of Council, and their cordial good wishes, be forwarded to Mr. Storrar.

Mr. GILES (Vice-Chairman), in seconding, desired to associate himself with all that Mr. Currie had said.

Mr. DAVID GILMOUR supported the motion, which was agreed to with cordial unanimity.

Winter Session of Chemists' Associations.

Association Presidents.

THE Sunderland Chemists' Association is one of the oldest in England, for this session it enters upon its forty-sixth year.



MR. CHERRETT.

In choosing a new President in Mr. Ernest Robert Cherrett, they have a chief officer who is likely to maintain the traditions of the Association. Mr. Cherrett is a native of Seaton Carew, where he was born in 1867. He received his education at the Middlesbrough High School, and afterwards served his apprenticeship with Mr. John Brewis, of West Hartlepool. This over, he came to London to study for the Minor examination at the "Square" School of Pharmacy, and passed in October 1890. He was then dispensing assistant to Mr. C. B. Allen, of Kilburn, with whom he remained until he commenced business on his own account at 19 Church Street, Monkwearmouth in 1892. Mr. Cherrett carries on an optical as well as a pharmaceutical business. He has taken an active part in the Sunderland Association for some years, and has been Vice-President. In Monkwearmouth he is noted for the work he has done since he went there as Hon. Secretary of the "Poor Bairs' Fund," and the amount of energy involved in this may be judged by the fact that during this season alone the fund has supplied over 276,000 meals to poor children. Mr. Cherrett is a prominent Freemason, and is one of the founders and senior Past Master of the Lodge Benedict Biscope, No. 2975.

Co-operation and Competition was the subject of the discussion opened by Mr. E. F. Harrison at the meeting of the School of Pharmacy Students' Association held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Friday, October 23, at 3 p.m. It was chiefly of an academic nature.

North-East Lancs.—Mr. Raine, of Blackburn and Darwen, has declined to accept the Secretaryship of the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association owing to his inability to devote the time necessary to the position. Mr. John Rennie will carry out the duties for the time being, and the general desire of the members is that he will remain in office for another year, despite the two-years' limit fixed for officers.

Three Towns.—The committee of the Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Chemists' Association met on Thursday, October 22, and elected Mr. H. D. Davey President, Mr. F. J. Barge Treasurer, and re-elected Mr. H. H. Cannon Secretary of the Association. On Wednesday, October 21, Mr. F. A. Goodwin lectured to the Junior Section on "Ointment-making." The next lecture is by Mr. F. J. Barge on "Materia Medica" on November 4.

Metropolitan Associations.—November 5 (not November 12) is the date of the general meeting of registered chemists in London and its suburbs to be held at 17 Bloomsbury Square. It will be at 7 p.m., and "for the purpose of hearing an exposition of the present political situation by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, Parliamentary Secretary. The President, Mr. J. Rymer Young, will preside, and, for the purpose of encouraging a free interchange of views, the meeting will not be reported." [Mr. Glyn-Jones addressed meetings at Grantham and Bradford on October 29.]

Whitehaven.—At a meeting of the local Chemists' Association on Wednesday evening, October 21, Mr. Henry Hunter (President) in the chair, after a full discussion of the Parliamentary position the following resolution was passed *nem. con.*:

That this meeting has every confidence in the efforts being made by the Pharmaceutical Council, assisted by its Parliamentary Secretary, to get the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill now before Parliament amended in the best interests of the trade.

Sunderland.—The annual meeting of the Sunderland Chemists' Association was held on October 20, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. E. R. Cherrett; Vice-President, Mr. W. Nimmo; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. Hodgson; Hon. Secretary, R. C. Thurstfield, 37 Borough Road, Sunderland; Council, Messrs. R. H. Bell, T. Walton, R. Anderson, J. G. Harrison, C. Ranken, A. D. Purse, and G. P. Fairman; auditors, Messrs. R. Robinson and C. E. Fairley. It was decided to hold the annual dinner on November 25. The Poisons and Pharmacy Bill

is to be discussed at a later meeting. The Secretary asked for votes for Mrs. Snowball (widow of a former Sunderland chemist) at the next election of annuitants of the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Notts.—The winter session of the Nottingham and Notts Pharmaceutical Association was opened in Calvert's Café, Nottingham, on Wednesday evening, October 28, Mr. D. Ellis in the chair. Those present included Messrs. A. Middleton, F. Ross Sergeant, C. A. Bolton, C. F. Carr, H. Brown, T. Freeman, W. Meakin, S. H. Platten, J. Smith, W. Clay, T. J. Williamson, A. A. Ringer, H. Smith, W. Gill, E. E. H. Turton, K. Nixon, T. Wilson, F. Johnson, H. P. Middleton, and A. E. Beilby. Mr. Granville Shaw (J. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd.) was nominated a member of the Association. Mr. Middleton read the report of the delegates to the annual meeting of the Federation in Aberdeen, and it was discussed. The annual dinner of the Association will be held on November 19, the private meeting to be addressed by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.—Mr. W. Gardner, F.R.M.S., chemist and druggist, treated the London junior chemists to "Glimpses into Nature's Fairyland," via the magic-lantern, at the meeting at 73 Newman Street, on October 22. Zoological subjects commenced the series of slides, the pseudopodia of amoeba being the first, followed by descriptions of the motile and internal economy of Paramoecium, Rotiferae, and Daphniidae. The delicate tracery and designs of the diatoms and sections of echinus spines were highly admired, as also the many beautiful forms of the desmids. A fearsome-looking creature proved to be *pulex irritans*, reputed habitat the seaside boarding-house. The remarkable shapes of the eggs of bird parasites and the length and beauty of the coiled tongue of the common winkle, were also among the many slides shown, and descriptions of how and where to obtain specimens were given by the lecturer, who urged the members to take up nature study. Questions and discussions with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Gardner closed the proceedings.

Dundee.—A meeting of the Forfarshire Chemists' Association was held on Tuesday evening, October 27, in Mather's Hotel, Dundee. There was an attendance of 50. Mr. John Anderson, Dundee, presided in the unavoidable absence of the President, Mr. Whyte, Arbroath. Mr. David Gilmour, Dunfermline, member of the Pharmaceutical Council, was present, along with Mr. Rutherford Hill; also Mr. Davidson (Montrose) and Mr. Jack (Arbroath). Mr. Hill addressed the meeting on the present position of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, and he was followed by Mr. Gilmour. Thereafter a few questions were put to Mr. Hill. Mr. J. H. Thomson (Lochee) moved the following resolution:

This meeting, adopting the recommendation of the Federation meeting at Aberdeen, resolves to abstain meantime from active opposition to the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, in view of the assurances that the Pharmaceutical Council is making great efforts to amend the Bill on lines acceptable to chemists. This meeting further expresses its confidence in, and supports the policy of, the Council.

Mr. J. P. Ferrier seconded, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Hull.—A meeting of the Hull and District Chemists' Association was held at the Grosvenor Hotel, Carr Lane, Hull, on Thursday evening, October 22, Mr. C. B. Bell (President) in the chair. There was a good attendance of members. The preliminary business included a letter from the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, acknowledging the Association's resolution regarding the Poisons Schedule in the Government Bill, and a sympathetic reference by the President on the late Mr. W. F. Haydon. The Poisons and Pharmacy Bill was discussed. Mr. Richardson considered that they ought to support the Pharmaceutical Council. He was followed by Mr. Snowden, Mr. Jones, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Smith, Mr. Robson, and the President, the main features of the Bill being thoroughly discussed. Ultimately Mr. Smith moved and Mr. Jones seconded:

That this meeting, while not altogether approving of the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, supports the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in their proposed action towards the same, and hopes they will yet be able to get the title of "chemist" reserved to men duly qualified by examination, but that in any case they will take no action to jeopardise the Bill.

The resolution was carried. The thirty-eight votes belonging to the Association with reference to the Benevolent Fund were entrusted to Mr. Walter Stanning, Hon. Secretary, to exercise. Fixing of the date of the next meeting and the

arrangements for a dinner to celebrate the fortieth birthday of the Association were left in the hands of the committee.

West of Scotland.—Two conferences for the discussion of the Parliamentary situation were held at the rooms of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association on Wednesday, October 21, Mr. J. P. Gilmour presiding. The meetings were well attended, among those present being Messrs. T. Adam, W. Forgie, W. Bray, H. P. Arthur, G. S. Kitchen, R. Tocher, J. Grant, John Fyfe, John Hunter, J. H. Riddell, H. Lambie, J. Moir, J. W. Sutherland, W. L. Currie, J. Lothian, John Fraser, J. J. Munro, John McCowan, Geo. Mackie, D. Black, J. R. Peacock, J. Lennox, W. H. Huggins, R. Brodie, G. Hyslop, J. L. Buchanan, A. MacEwan, W. J. Moffat, A. Paterson, and A. McMillan (Glasgow), Messrs. Geo. F. Merson, D. McNay, and W. G. Boyd (Kilmarnock), T. Guthrie (Clydebank), Balfour Reekie (Hamilton), P. B. McMurray (Helensburgh), J. A. Russell (Greenock), J. W. M. Smith (Alexandria), Arthur Flett (Uddingston), H. Hannah and J. C. Berry (Paisley), B. McLean (Kilmalcolm), and David Gemmell (Beith). Mr. J. Rutherford Hill, Assistant Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society in Scotland, addressed the gatherings at some length, and in masterly statements delineated the Society's policy. Mr. W. L. Currie also spoke, after which animated discussions ensued, and the opinions of those present were freely and fully expressed. Mr. Hill having replied to a number of questions, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That this meeting of registered chemists and druggists of Glasgow and West of Scotland approves of the resolution passed at the Federation meeting at Aberdeen with reference to the view to be assumed towards the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, and agrees to support the present policy of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in regard to that measure.

Pharmaceutical Defence Union.

THE first meeting was held at the Gower Hotel, London, on Tuesday, October 27, and we have received an official report of the proceedings. Mr. W. F. Gulliver presided, and explained that he had been requested to act as chairman until the officers were elected in the new year, for the reason that he held a similar position in the parent company.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.—It was decided that members of the Union should be entitled to the free use of the Bureau, and that employers who are not members should pay a fee of 5s. per annum and employes 1s. until engaged. The Secretary reported that a good number of assistants had already placed their names on the register, and he thought very few members of the Union need be without assistants for any length of time.

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.—Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., who was very warmly received, gave a brief sketch of the present Parliamentary position, and strongly urged his fellow members of the Union to support the Pharmaceutical Society in their endeavours to get the Bill still further amended on lines which were but mere justice to chemists. Mr. W. F. Gulliver proposed the following resolution:

That this meeting of the Pharmaceutical Defence Union—an organisation designed to effect, through the Pharmaceutical Society, the protection of those who carry on the business of chemists and druggists—welcomes the policy of the Council of the Society in relation to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill as a sound, reasonable, and business-like attitude, and heartily approves the efforts now being made to secure the satisfactory modification of the present wording of the Bill.

Further, that the Union invites the Council to indicate the direction in which the help of the Union would be acceptable, and that, with a view to possible co-operation with the Society's Parliamentary Secretary, a small emergency committee be appointed to act under the direction of the Chairman.

Mr. J. W. Taplin seconded the motion, while Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, Mr. C. T. Allen, and Mr. Llewellyn Williams (Beaumaris) also spoke, the last-named expressing the indebtedness of all to Mr. Idris for all he had done for them and how proud he was to be a fellow-countryman. He did not regret the departure from the title "chemist"; it was somewhat indefinite, and he would be glad to accept another term. The resolution was carried unanimously.

A discussion then took place on the further development of the Union. In reply to a question, the Secretary

pointed out that immediately a certain somewhat objectionable paragraph in an evening paper was brought to his notice by a member of the Union, steps were taken to have the paragraph corrected, the paper in question doing this in an early edition.

Leeds Chemists' Association.

THE opening meeting of the session was held at the Grand Restaurant, Boar Lane, on Wednesday, October 21, Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, F.C.S. (President), in the chair. There was a large attendance.

A PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS was delivered by Mr. Sargeant, who first referred to the paregoric elixir appeal (*Bundy v. Lewis*), condemning the decision, and contrasting it with what is done in the case of qualified vendors, as in the case of spirit of nitrous ether. He hoped the matter would be carried to a higher court. Mr. Sargeant then explained the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill clause by clause. In regard to the second he objected that the addition or subtraction of substances from the clause is to be brought about without any reference whatever to the Pharmaceutical Society, and the wording is such as to imply that the Pharmaceutical Society had no right to interfere with the sales of these substances. In regard to the third clause, he discussed the title pharmacist in a way that amused his audience, and also commented upon the provision in Clause 4 for the recognition of diplomas of military dispensers, which, he said, is opposed to the spirit of the 1868 Act. Mr. Sargeant also spoke about the vacillation of pharmaceutical leaders, recalling the speeches of the President of the Society at Huddersfield and Harrogate early this year, when, he said, the Council had decided once and for all to stand or fall by the title. Was all this mere braggadocio on the part of the President, or was it that their leaders were sent out to get their acquiescence in this and then immediately to throw it away? He said the President's position is now undignified and quixotic. As to the members of this Association, all along they had insisted that the personal nature of the title must be the basis of any legislation, and in the early part of the year they had agreed to support the Council. But the position had been reversed. The Bill legalised the use of the title by limited companies, and undid much of what the 1868 Act was expected to perform, being opposed to it entirely in spirit and very much in letter. He condemned the provision as regards the word "pharmacist," suggesting that it had better be given to the drug companies, and after advocating more strenuous administration of the Pharmacy Acts, concluded by moving—

That this Association pledges itself to use all legitimate means to oppose the passage of the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill into law.

Mr. J. H. Beacock seconded the resolution. He spoke at considerable length about the proposed Poisons Schedule, objecting to the inclusion of belladonna plaster in Part 1, and exemplified his objection to the percentage principle of the schedule by saying that if a menthol-and-cocaine snuff contained 1 per cent. of cocaine it would be in Part 1, although it would scarcely harm a person to swallow it. These things, he said, showed that a practical chemist had not had a very great deal to do with the construction of the Bill.

The President pointed out that as anyone could prosecute they would be open to malicious prosecution.

Mr. Johnson supported the resolution, and honoured the minority on the Pharmaceutical Council. He added that the Pharmaceutical Society seemed to be keeping things as much in the dark as possible, and appeared to be anxious to prevent discussion on their actions by the provincial Associations. It would take at least fifty years to educate the public to a thorough understanding of the title "pharmacist." He also thought that the curriculum clause should not be allowed to pass.

Mr. Pollitt thought the new schedule was much better than the old one.

Mr. Bentley spoke strongly upon the title question, and said it seemed a gross breach of faith on the part of the Council to throw that away.

Mr. R. Broadhead (Batley) discussed the Bill and the situation fully. He had always contended that the title should have been protected under the Act of 1868. There is still, he said, a good deal of vitality in that Act, and Mr.

Runciman, M.P. for Dewsbury, had some time ago stated that although the case of 1880 was supposed to have settled the title question it had not, and there is certainly a lot of life in the old Act yet. If that was so why did not they revitalise it? He was aware that it was a difficult position for the Pharmaceutical Society to be in, because if they took a case under the old Act in order to protect the title, they would very likely have to go against one of their own members.

The President then replied, and, in putting the resolution, said he was not so foolish as to think that a resolution of opposition from Leeds, or from the whole pharmaceutical craft for that matter, would be sufficient to stop the present Government passing the Bill if it so desired; but he thought the very least they could do was to face the question so that it might go down to posterity that this Bill was passed in the teeth of their opposition, and not that they helped to destroy the heritage which had been handed down to them by supporting the Bill. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously and with enthusiasm.

OTHER BUSINESS.—The President said that some time ago the subject of uniform prices for dispensing was remitted to the Council of the Association, and it would be attended to shortly.—Mr. Milburn was elected a member.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association.

THE ANNUAL MEETING was held at the Angel Hotel, Cardiff, on Wednesday, October 28. Mr. J. Reynolds presided over a good attendance.

REPORTS.—The Hon. Secretary (Mr. J. D. Jenkins) presented his report, which stated that the past year had been the most successful in the history of the Association. The membership is now sixty-four, twelve new members having joined during the year, and only three had failed to renew their subscriptions. The financial statement showed a balance in hand of over 26*l*. Reference was made to the attempted formation of a federation of local trade associations, and the Secretary mentioned that a town in one of the southern counties, as the result of information conveyed by the Cardiff Chemists' Association, had been able to form a strong federation. The report was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Councillor J. A. Jones, seconded by Mr. Leo Joseph.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—The Chairman proposed that Mr. H. A. Gerhold (Vice-President) be elected President, and spoke of the excellent services he had rendered to the Association. Mr. A. Hagon seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Gerhold thanked the members. The other officers elected were: Mr. J. D. Jenkins, Vice-President; Mr. J. Reynolds, Treasurer (with Mr. A. J. Bellamy as Acting Treasurer); Mr. E. Poole, Hon. Secretary; Mr. W. R. Williams, Assistant Secretary; and Mr. J. B. Benjamin, Commercial Secretary; and a committee consisting of Messrs. A. Hagon, J. A. Jones, E. Furnivall, J. Lee Jones, A. W. Evans, S. B. Eason, D. Brins, L. Lea (all of Cardiff), and J. R. Richards (of Cadoxton).

On a letter from the Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society being read regarding a visit by Mr. Glyn-Jones and a Pharmaceutical Councillor visiting Cardiff to address a meeting of the trade on the

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL,

The Chairman said he was not in favour of Mr. Glyn-Jones coming to Cardiff. He thought they knew their own minds with regard to the Bill and that it would be better to drop it. If the Bill were passed they would be legalising places like Boots, which at present, he considered, have not a legal standing.

Mr. A. Hagon differed from the Chairman, observing that Boots had a legal standing established by the decision of 1880.

The Chairman: I don't agree with you.

Mr. Hagon then proceeded to make a statement on the position of the Bill and its advantages and disadvantages. With reference to Clause 2 he said it opened up the prospect of a fresh body of men being licensed for the sale of poisons, and strongly animadverted on the Government's insistence on departing from the principle of the qualified vendor, and especially the proposal to take from the schedule of poisons the most deadly poisons in it, and allowing them to be sold by men who were not qualified by any test of

knowledge. Chemists knew the difficulties that they had to contend with in the handling of potent poisons, but how much more would this difficulty be accentuated in the case of men who did not possess any expert knowledge! Mr. Hagon recalled the protest by the President of this Association to Lord Crewe when the Bill was before the House of Lords, and his request that qualified chemists should have apportioned to them the sole right of the preparation and sale of all medicines intended for human administration. He thought a proposal of that sort would be advantageous to chemists and a benefit to citizens. He believed this point had not been pressed upon the attention of the Government nor upon qualified chemists. Mr. Hagon then discussed Clause 3, speaking of shop management, the title "pharmacist," and the proposals as regards companies, as to which he said this was the last straw and one which they must refuse to carry. He knew the title had been in use, but it had been protested against all along, and owing to the congestion of business in the House of Commons there had never been an opportunity of bringing the matter before the members. Could the case be fairly stated to them, he did not doubt that in such a democratic House as we had at present they would deal out to them the simple act of justice to which they were entitled, and if any Bill were passed they must insist on the title being preserved to them. Mr. Hagon said he was not much concerned with the rest of the Bill. It mattered little to him whether there was a curriculum or not, but he pointed out what he called a danger—viz. that the Bill gives a certain amount of control to the Pharmaceutical Society; it also provides for a qualified man being in the shop and for his certificate being displayed, and prevents to some extent the existence of the one-man company, but they must bear in mind that if they refused to take the Bill as it stood, with what few amendments it may be possible for the Pharmaceutical Council to get inserted, and which in his opinion were not of very great value, the statement was made that nothing would be done, that the Government would drop the Bill, and there would be no hope of further legislation in our lifetime. (The Chairman: "Nonsense.") Next year the Government would pass Clause 2 without granting anything to chemists. They would have no *quid pro quo* whatever, and it was for this Association to decide whether it would not be best under those conditions to take advantage of the proposal made to them, and have the officers of the Pharmaceutical Society come down to address them and hear the other side of the case.

Mr. Leo Joseph said if a strong Government like the present could not pass the Bill, it was not likely that any other Government would do so, and the chemists might be in a worse position in a few years' time than they are now. He thought it would be wise to have Mr. Glyn-Jones down.

Mr. H. A. Gerhold approved, and it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Joseph, seconded by Mr. Councillor J. A. Jones, that Mr. Glyn-Jones and an officer of the Pharmaceutical Society should be invited to Cardiff on November 18, provided that the meeting was allowed to be an open one and an independent report of the proceedings published.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

94/54. Makers of "Sports" suspensory bandages.

5/55. What is Peeble's powder, used for hardening wood?

93/73. Who makes or supplies drip-catchers in pocket form for hanging on aerated-water syphons?

93/41. Who sells Deverall's patent sprinkler for disinfectant spraying purposes? It is made in the United States.

88/52. Who supplies artificial orange flowers, leaves, and small trees for window-display? Is there any firms that lets out models on hire for window-dressing purposes?

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., October 29.

ALTHOUGH there is no tangible improvement in business, there is a steady undertone among a few leading articles, and, as will be seen from the table given below, the bulk of the alterations this week are upward. The most sensational advance is one of 6*d.* in mineralised spirit and one of 5*d.* in industrial spirit, an advance that was anticipated in well-informed quarters. Ethers from duty-paid pure spirit follow the advance by 1*d.* and one of 3*d.* is contemplated, but not yet fixed, on methylated and technical ethers. Chrysophanic acid has advanced about 1*s.* 6*d.*, and jalap resin 2*s.*, good raw material being scarce in both instances. Strychnine is subjected to keen competition and is lower. Quinine is stagnant, and opium is easy, especially Turkey. Cod-liver oil has an easier tendency in Norway. Senega is firm, and podophyllum-root dearer. Serpentry and saffron are easier. Wayne County peppermint oil in tins is firm, but HGH has advanced. Camphor remains easy:

Higher	Firmer	Easier
Chrysophanic acid Ether, B.P. ('720) Jalap resin Quillaia Spirit, industrial and mineralised	Copper sulphate Peppermint oil (HGH) Podophyllum-root	Cod-liver oil (Norw.) Palm oil Gentian Saffron Serpentry Shellac Strychnine

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, October 29:—Business in drugs is moderate. Opium is 5*c.* per lb. lower at \$4.30 per lb. for druggists by single cases. Senega has advanced 2*c.* to 42*c.* Hydrastis (golden seal) has declined to \$1.85. Cascara sagrada is nominal at 8½*c.* Peppermint oil in tins is steady at \$1.40, and spearmint oil in tins is easy at \$2.60 per lb.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general condition of the heavy chemical market shows little change from that indicated in recent reports. A moderately steady business is being transacted on both prompt and forward account, though the latter branch seems to drag somewhat more than usual. Prices on the whole show little material fluctuation and their tone is fairly steady. Exports seem somewhat on the increase and bleaching-powder shows particular improvement in this respect.

LEAD PRODUCTS with better inquiry have improved in tone, and seem likely to advance further. White acetate of lead 23*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 23*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and brown acetate of lead 18*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 19*l.* 5*s.* per ton. Nitrate of lead 24*l.* to 24*l.* 10*s.* per ton, and all less 2½ per cent. Glasgow.

SULPHOCANIDES all still low in value, although a shade better than they were. Demand, however, shows little improvement. Potassium, 6½*d.* to 7*d.* per lb.; ammonium, 9*s.* per cent., 6½*d.* to 6¾*d.* per lb.; and barium, 9*s.* per cent., 3¼*d.* to 3½*d.* per lb.

BARIUM PRODUCTS continue very firm in tone, and with continued good inquiry and with scarce supply of the main raw material for manufactured products are likely to maintain this position. Mineral carbonate of barytes has been in strong demand, especially on export account. Nearest figures are: 80 to 85 per cent. 57*s.* 6*d.*, 88 to 90 per cent. 72*s.* 6*d.*, and 92 to 94 per cent. 82*s.* 6*d.*, all net per ton free on rails in bulk and in quantities. Blanc fixe, pure precipitated sulphate of barium, in paste form, in steady request at 6*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per ten in usual casks. Precipitated sulphate of barium by-product, dried and in powder form, 6*l.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Mineral sulphate of barytes in average consumptive request

at figures varying from 52*s.* 6*d.* to 100*s.* per ton, according to quality, quantity, and package. Chloride of barium ordinary refined crystals, in casks, 7*l.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* per ton. Crude calcined sulphide of barium, 70 to 75 per cent., 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Hydrate of barium, purest crystals, 13*l.* 15*s.* to 14*l.* 15*s.* per ton, in ½-cwt. casks, and fused concentrated barium hydrate, 56 to 60 per cent. BaO, solid in ⅝-cwt. drums, 137*l.* 15*s.* to 15*l.* per ton, and crushed in special drums of 3 cwt. each 30*s.* per ton extra.

BENZOLS are somewhat better than they have been, and an increased business is being done, although it is probably not quite so heavy as usual even now. 90 per cent. 6½*d.* to 7¼*d.* per gal., and 50 per cent. 6¾*d.* to 7½*d.* per gal.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is quietly steady at nominally unchanged rates with fuller supplies. Beckton 11*l.* 15*s.*, Beckton terms 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, London 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, Leith 11*l.* 10*s.*, and January-June delivery 11*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 12*l.*, Hull 11*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

Manchester Chemical-market.

Manchester, October 28.

The trade in chemicals and drysalteries continues extremely quiet, with prices generally tending in buyers' favour. There is perhaps a shade more doing in drysalteries as compared with last week. Valonia, cutch, and gambier are steady, but business is purely of a retail character. In heavy chemicals a fair amount of business is reported as having been done on contract for delivery over 1909, but figures are not disclosed, and it may be assumed that they are in buyers' favour. In bleaching-powder business has been done over next year at 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton on rails. This applies, of course, to softwood casks, and shows a decline, as compared with last year, of 7*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per ton as per quantity. Copper sulphate is shaded for firm orders for prompt, but for forward makers are indifferent, and this is likely to continue owing to uncertain prospects of the raw metal. White powdered arsenic rules lower. Acetates both of lead and soda are dull. Brown acetate of lime is quoted as low as 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and grey 8*l.* 10*s.* English yellow prussiate of potash is slow at 5*d.* to 5½*d.* Prussiate of soda is tending upwards at 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* Naphthas are declining. There is more doing in petroleum spirit. Fixed oils show no improvement, although olive, being scarce, maintains full rates.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

ANTIMONY.—Crude is quoted in Hamburg at 32.50*m.*, while reports from China indicate that the market for shipment is firmer.

CAMPHOR remains quiet, and business in Hamburg is confined to current needs. China crude, both on spot and prompt shipment, is offered at 150*s.* per cwt. Japanese camphor in slabs for December-January shipment is quoted at 3.45*m.* per kilo. net. Prices for spot are maintained at 3.70*m.* per kilo. There are cheaper offers of bells in secondhand, these being obtainable at 4.10*m.* to 4.15*m.* per kilo., according to quantity.

COCAINE.—It would appear that business in hydrochloride is becoming somewhat brisker, as there is a better demand for crude and also for leaves from various sources. It is hardly probable, however, that this will increase values, as since there has been an open market for hydrochloride competition has been very keen, and prices are very low.

CAFFEINE.—The manufacturers have advanced prices by 3*m.* per kilo., and quotations are now 30*m.* to 31.50*m.* per kilo., according to quantity, for pure. Salts are correspondingly higher. This advance is surprising, as, judging from the lower offers here and there in secondhand, a decline rather than an advance was expected. The Kaffee Handels Co., of Bremen, who, in the manufacture of their coffee free from caffeine have large quantities of caffeine at their disposal, have united with the leading caffeine-makers and have established a caffeine company in Bremen.

CARNAUBA WAX.—During the last few weeks the demand has not come up to expectations, and holders have consequently reduced their prices. Sandy grey is again obtainable at 165*m.* and fatty grey at 187.50*m.* to 186*m.* ex-warehouse. There has been more demand for yellow, especially medium, quotations of which are 205*m.* to 202.50*m.* per 100 kilos., ex-warehouse.

ERGOT.—The demand in Hamburg has declined somewhat, and consequently prices have fallen slightly. Good Russian on the spot is offered at 2.30*m.* and Spanish at 2.40*m.* per kilo. ex-warehouse. There are offers of new Russian crop, which as yet is not obtainable below 2.40*m.*

GLYCERIN.—It may be assumed that the cheaper supplies in secondhand have now been practically cleared, and offers below the official price of 122*m.* per 100 kilos. for Ph.G. IV. quality are hardly apparent. Business is therefore on a firmer basis, although everything denotes that the factories are obliged to maintain high prices, independent of quotations for crude.

PLATINUM.—The position of the metal has improved somewhat of late, and consequently there has been a slight advance in the price of salts, especially potassium chloroplatinate. Negotiations are in progress between the Société du Platine and the Syndicat des Affineurs du Platine with

regard to an advance in the price of metal. Quotations are to be raised to 3,800 fr. per kilo. On the other hand, an accumulation of platinum in Russia is reported. Russian producers have approached the Government and the State bank with a view to obtaining their support.

QUILLAI.—Up to 64m. per 100 kilos. has been paid within the last few weeks for prompt, and supplies have now been practically cleared. In Chile also stocks are exhausted, and further supplies cannot be expected at present. There is a brisk demand for cut, which is quoted at 68m. per 100 kilos.

SALMIAC.—For some time there have been considerable offers of salmiac crystals for industrial purposes, and the production for some months must have been much greater than demand. Prices have consequently declined to 42.50m. per 100 kilos. for large quantities.

SENEGAL.—A strong upward movement became apparent within the last few days. The cheap parcels were readily taken off the Hamburg market, and holders have raised their prices to 4m. per kilo., and for shipment the price is also maintained at 4m. per kilo., c.i.f. Hamburg.

SPIRIT.—The "Spirit Zentrale" has declared a further reduction of 4m. per 100 kilos.

ACID, ACETIC, is quotably unaltered at 30s. per cwt. for glacial 98 per cent. to 99 per cent., and at 31s., ex-warehouse London, for B.P. glacial 99 per cent. to 100 per cent. These prices may be shaded for quantity, there being keen competition. On the other hand, it would not be surprising to see an advance in acetate of lime; and as values of acetic acid are now extremely low and out of proportion to those of raw material, the advance would immediately be reflected in acetic acid.

ACID, CHRYSOPHANIC.—There has been a good inquiry, and prices are about 1s. 6d. higher, owing to the scarcity of suitable raw material. The makers' price is about 14s., but some are unable to offer; and in second-hands business has been done up to 12s. 6d. About half a ton of a new arrival of araroba in Hamburg sold from the quay equal to 5s. 7½d., or, say, 13s. per lb. for chrysophanic acid, and now Hamburg quotes 6s. 3d. for crude araroba.

ACID, CITRIC.—Extremely slow of sale at from 1s. 4d. for English and 1s. 3½d. for foreign.

ACID, TARTARIC.—Quiet. Foreign is, if anything, the turn firmer at 10½d., and English is unchanged at 10½d.

AGAR-AGAR.—A good business has been done at from 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 9d., the latter for No. 1 threads.

ALCOHOL.—The combined methylators have advanced the price of non-mineralised spirit by 5d. per gal. and that of mineralised spirit for retailing by 6d. per gal. The prices are now as follows:

In one Delivery	Non-mineralised Spirit for Manufacturing	Mineralised Spirit for Retailing
	s. d.	s. d.
300 gals. and upwards ...	2 0	2 5
100 " " under 300 ...	2 1	2 6
30 " " " 100 ...	2 2	2 7
10 " " " 20 ...	2 4	2 9

The above prices are for 64 o.p. spirit; 61 o.p. is ½d. per gal. less. Methylated finish is 1d. extra. Owing to improved methods of manufacture, refiners are now able to obtain a larger proportion of sugar from molasses, and this in turn diminishes the value of molasses as raw material in the manufacture of spirit, thus necessitating the use of increased quantities. The higher cost is therefore the chief reason for the advance.

ALOES.—The Saxon has brought 88 cases from Mossel Bay. The arrivals also include 50 boxes Curaçao. Part of the parcel of fine gourds ex auction have now been disposed of at the limits. Zanzibar skin aloes is scarce, 95s. being wanted in second hands.

ANTIMONY.—The position has lately been the subject of rather more interest, and the underlying conditions of the market are firmer, although the bulk of the business has been confined to dealers, whose opinion is that an expansion in the demand from consumers, who are now running rather short of stock, may be looked for in the near future. During the first half of the year the price of English

regulus fluctuated between 32l. and 37l. per ton. Renewed slackness since caused a fall to 30l., at which exceptionally low price a relatively small quantity was secured by dealers. In the last few weeks the market has been raised to 34l., which has been repeatedly realised by the chief home refiners, who are not sellers under that figure, although parcels could possibly be obtained from elsewhere at 10s. to 20s. less. Supplies of both refined and crude antimony are none too plentiful. Home smelters are fairly well sold out over the end of the year, and lately covered themselves pretty freely in Chinese crude at prices ranging from 13l. 12s. 6d. to 14l. per ton, but the nearest quotation for near arrival is now at least 14l. There is little Japanese crude available on this side, as such material is chiefly handled by the Japanese refineries. The manufacturing branches using antimony are doing fairly well, and there is, it is held, no probability of a shrinkage in consumption in the face of indications of a gradual revival in the electrical trades. The market in the United States has shown a little more life, but the prices bid here lately from that quarter were too low to permit of business. Current values are certainly sufficiently reduced to encourage the laying in of stocks, the depreciation compared with the extreme figures paid a few years back being over 70 per cent.

BALSAM, CANADA.—Bright filtered is offered at 2s. 11d. per lb. c.i.f.

BENZOL.—The parcel of 13 cases Siam has now arrived, and will be offered next week. Other arrivals include 19 of Sumatra and 50 of Palembang in tins.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—China continues inactive, with spot and to arrive sellers at 147s. 6d. per cwt.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Quiet. The sales include 50 cases of 2½-lb. Japanese slabs at 1s. 5½d. c.i.f. for March-April shipment, and on the spot 1s. 7d. is quoted; ¼-oz. tablets have also been sold at 1s. 6d. c.i.f.

CANTHARIDES.—New Russian for prompt shipment from Hamburg are offered at from 2s. 5½d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Quiet and unaltered, with sellers at 40s. spot.

CHILLIES.—At auction 100 bales fair stalky Zanzibar were bought in at 35s., and 140 bags fine red Japan at 50s.; 28 bags Nyasaland sold at 50s. 6d. for fair bright to slightly yellowish mixed off stalk.

CINCHONA.—The 8,764 packages to be offered at Amsterdam on November 5 weigh 779,212 kilos. and contain 45,798 kilos. of quinine sulphate; the average percentage in the manufacturing bark is 6.53, as compared with 6.50 per cent. in September.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are quiet on the spot, with small sales of fair at 5½d. per lb. For shipment about 2,000 bales have changed hands at rather easier rates, including October-December, November-January, and January-March shipment at 4½d., and September-November and October-December at 4½d. c.i.f. d/w. For delivery several hundred bales have been sold at 4½d. for October-December, closing buyers on Wednesday of January-March at 5d. At auction 5 cases picked Penang were bought in at 1s. 2d.

COPPER SULPHATE is higher, Liverpool quotations having advanced 5s. per ton to 19l. 15s. for November, 20l. for December, and 20l. 5s. to 20l. 10s. for January-April delivery.

CUBES.—There appears to be no good quality on offer in London; the last price paid for such was 80s. per cwt. for small lots.

ETHER.—The price of B.P. ether (s.g. 0.720) manufactured from duty-paid pure spirit has been advanced 1d. per lb. to 5s. 7d., and to 5s. 6d. for 12 W. quarts. Owing to the advance in spirit an equivalent one of ¾d. is justified in methyiated and technical ethers, and will possibly take place at an early date.

GALLS.—Small sales of Persian blue have been made at from 65s. to 67s. 6d. per cwt. spot, while for green and white the nominal quotations are 47s. 6d. and 42s. 6d. respectively. Blues for October-November shipment have changed hands up to 61s. c.i.f., but sellers now ask 62s. 6d. In China galls business has been done at 42s. c.i.f. for December-February shipment, but sellers now ask 43s.

GAMBOGE.—Small sales of good Siam pipe ex auction have been made at 15l. 15s. per cwt.

GINGER.—Quiet. At auction 87 cases of Calicut were offered, of which a few sold at 68s. for medium cut. Bright brown Calicut was bought in at 41s., and bold limed Calicut rough at 40s. per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—Quiet. Small sales of fair half-hard Soudan sorts have been made at 35s. spot. East Indian Ghatti is quoted for shipment at 31s. for No. 1 and 19s. for No. 2 quality. Senegal is unaltered at 31s. f.o.b. Bordeaux for Bas de Fleuve. Persian so-called insoluble gum is quiet but firmly held, supplies of the better grades being small. Bushire sorts have been sold up to 13s. 6d., but 15s. is asked for better parcels. The value of pale picked amber is 20s., and Mohamerah is 16s. to 17s. per cwt.

IPECACUANHA is steady, with good Matto Grosso offering from first hands at from 5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d. Small sales of Cartagena have been made at 4s. 4d. Fourteen bags of this description are close at hand.

JALAP.—From Hamburg, Vera Cruz testing about 10 per cent. resin is quoted 1s. 3d. c.i.f.

JALAP RESIN.—Owing to a scarcity of good jalap, makers of resin have advanced their prices by 2s. to 14s. per lb., and for powder 14s. 6d. is quoted.

KOLA.—At the spice auctions 7 packages of West Indian offered and six sold at 1½d. per lb. for fair small dried.

MACE.—West Indian was steady in auction, 69 packages being disposed of at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. for fair pale, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. for fair pale and reddish, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. for good red, and 11d. to 1s. for broken; 10 cases and 24 tins Java also sold at 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. for good bold reddish, and at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. for fair curly.

MUSK.—Quiet, with sellers of Pile I. thin blue-skin Tonquin pod at 70s., and Pile III. at from 50s. to 55s. as to quality.

NUTMEGS.—The moderate supply of 330 packages West Indian was offered at auction, the bulk of which sold at irregular but steady prices for sound, but small and defective were ¼d. to ½d. per lb. lower.

OIL, ANISEED.—Star rather firmer with small spot sales at 4s. 6d.; to arrive 4s. 3d. c.i.f. is quoted, but no business has been done.

OIL, LEMON.—Easy. Prices of new crop for November-January shipment are from 3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d. c.i.f.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—The feature this week is the fact that the HGH brand has been advanced 6d. per lb. by Hotchkiss, and nothing is now obtainable below 8s. 9d. c.i.f. On the spot sellers quote from 8s. 11d. to 9s., the lower price being for five-case lots. The market for Wayne County tin oil is firm at from 5s. 10½d. to 6s. per lb. as to brand, and further sales have been made. The feeling in several quarters is that prices have now touched their lowest. Japanese dementholised (Kobayashi) is quoted 4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d. spot.

OILS (FIXED).—*Linseed* is firmer at from 21s. 3d. to 21s. 6d. in pipes, and at 21s. 7½d. in barrels. *Cottonseed* is slightly firmer at 21s. for ordinary crude on the spot and 22s. 3d. for ordinary pale refined and 24s. 6d. for sweet refined. Ceylon *coconut* is quoted at 28s., and at 36s. for Cochin on the spot. Lagos *palm* oil is a little easier at 28s. 3d. spot. Crude *rape* is nominal at 29s., and at 30s. 6d. for English refined in casks. *Turpentine* is rather dearer on the week at 27s. 6d. for American on the spot, and *petroleum* is quiet but steady at from 6½d. to 6¾d. for ordinary refined American, at 7¾d. to 7½d. for waterwhite, and at from 6¼d. to 6¾d. for Russian.

OPIMUM.—The London market remains steady, although business in the Turkey drug is but small. Fair Smyrna druggists' is obtainable at 14s., Malatia at 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d., and Tokat at 14s. to 16s. per lb. Sales of Persian have been made at up to 12s. 6d. spot, and sellers quote from 12s. 9d. to 13s. for over 10 per cent.; but buyers' ideas are slightly under these prices. For arrival there is little doing, sellers continuing to ask 12s. 6d. to 12s. 9d.; but buyers at the moment look on, as quotations for Turkey opium are approaching the level of those for Persian. A cable from Constantinople this week intimated a reduction of 5d. in Karahissar opium.

A Smyrna correspondent, writing on October 17, states that in spite of the quietness of the market holders have shown no anxiety, but it is thought that if a demand should set in they would be disposed to make concessions. The sales amount to 18 cases, comprising 12 cases new Bogaditz seconds at the equivalent of 12s. 5d. and 3 cases new Yerli t.q. at 13s. 5d. per lb. c.i.f. European ports. Market closed weak. At present the nominal price of extra Karahissar old crop is 13s., new crop being quoted at 11s. 11d. The arrivals are 1819 cases against 1227 cases last year on the same date.

Another Smyrna correspondent, writing on October 23, states that the sales this week amount to 15 cases new crop at 12s. 3d. to 12s. 5d. per lb. as to quality. Sellers still firmly maintain the position. The arrivals to date amount to 1,861 cases, against 1,232 at same period last year.

PEPPER.—At auction 13 bags of greyish Singapore were offered and bought in; also 90 bags of *long* pepper at 30s. Privately fair Singapore is quoted at 3d. on the spot, and to arrive sellers of January-March shipment quote 2½d. c.i.f. d/w. At auction 30 bags of *white* Singapore were bought in at 4½d., and 58 bags of good Muntok at 5½d. Privately fair Singapore is offered at 4½d., and fair Penang at 4¾d. spot. For arrival the sales include October-December and November-December shipments at 4d. per lb. c.i.f. d/w.

PIMENTO.—At auction 720 bags were offered, of which a small proportion sold at 2½d. per lb. for bright small. Privately sellers for November-December quote 17s. 3d. c.i.f. net.

PODOPHYLLUM-ROOT has advanced to 36s. per cwt c.i.f. There is a genuine shortage in the crop this season, according to advices from primary sources, and the possibilities are that, as present stocks represent all that is available for the next twelve months' consumption, prices will eventually further advance, so that buyers would do well to cover their requirements ahead.

QUILLATA has further advanced. Hamburg quotes 34s. c.i.f. for three- to four-ton lots, and in Liverpool 34s. is quoted, spot holders asking 36s.

QUININE continues a stagnant market, with quotations nominally unaltered at from 7½d. to 7¾d. per oz. as to age and brand, makers continuing to quote 8d.

RHUBARB.—Some 110 cases mostly High-dried have arrived within the past ten days.

SAFFRON.—The gathering of the Spanish crop is now taking place, and prices are fractionally easier at the moment, but the future course of the market is quite uncertain until the crop is over. The new crop to arrive will come at about 30s. down to 27s. as to quality; on the spot old is worth 31s.

SALEP.—Reports from Asia Minor state that there is no crop at all this year, and that there are barely a hundred kilos. in producing centres, for which exorbitant prices are asked.

SARSAPARILLA.—The arrivals comprise 19 bales red and yellow native and 24 bales Lima-Jamaica, but no grey.

SENEGA.—Holders maintain quotations at last week's advance to 1s. 10d. spot, and to arrive at 1s. 9d. to 1s. 9½d. c.i.f.

SERPENTARY-ROOT.—The New York market is easier, with sellers at from 48c. to 50c. per lb. as to quantity.

SHELLAC.—The spot market has shown a slightly easier feeling. Early in the week fair sales of fair free TN Orange were made at from 94s. to 95s., but subsequently sales were made on this basis at from 93s. to 94s., and fine Orange is about 5s. down from 120s. to 130s.

STRYCHNINE.—The maker of Hulle's brand has reduced his price to 1s. 9d. per oz. for crystals and to 1s. 7d. for soluble.

SULPHUR.—The Sicilian market is unchanged, and the demand from abroad is light. Best seconds crude unmixed in bulk is quoted 83s. 9d.; best thirds ditto, 81s. 6d. per ton of 1,030 kilos.; refined blocks in bulk, 90s. 3d.; in bags, 94s. 9d.; in rolls in bags, 97s. 6d.; flowers in 1-cwt. bags, 110s. 3d.; commercial ditto, 97s. 9d.; ground sulphur, 93s. 9d. to 97s. 6d. as to quality; and refined block in bulk, 87s. 9d.; in bags, 92s. 3d. per ton of 1,015 kilos. f.o.b. Sicily for lots of not less than 200 tons.

TAMARINDS.—Sales of Antigua have been made at 9s. per cwt. for several tons. Barbados, which are scarce, are worth 11s. 6d.

TARAXACUM.—Prices of foreign are somewhat easier at from 32s. 6d. to 35s. e.i.f., and English is quoted 38s.; these prices might be shaded for several tons.

TRAGACANTH has been selling steadily, practically all qualities having been in demand, with a firmer tendency for the better grades. The chief movement has been in Persian descriptions, large quantities of thin fourths having been placed at full values, and also thick yellow sorts up to 5l. 10s. Bagdad descriptions have changed hands up to 16l. 10s., and other qualities at between 90s. and 129s. New consignments are near at hand, which are likely to meet with a ready sale.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger is quiet at from 19s. to 21s. as to quality, and for Bengal 19s. is asked; small sales of Cochin split bulbs have been made at 13s. per cwt.

VANILLA.—At auction over 600 tins (mostly Seyehelles) were offered, of which the bulk sold at steady prices for good qualities, but inferior grades declined at 6d. to 1s. per lb.

VANILLIN is considered to have reached its lowest point. At the present unremunerative prices some of the smaller makers have ceased manufacturing, and, according to report, even one of the larger makers will no longer compete.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—Quiet. Yellow is quoted at from 105s. to 125s., and waxy grey at from 90s. to 92s. 6d. spot.

WAX, JAPANESE.—Quiet, with spot sellers at 52s. per cwt., and to arrive 48s. e.i.f. has been paid for November-December shipment to Continent.

Chilian Nitrate.

A Reuter's telegram from Santiago de Chile, dated October 24, states that the manager of the nitrate combine has issued a circular announcing the renewal of the combination for five years and three months. Almost all the companies have consented to the renewal, and a committee has been appointed to draft the terms of agreement.

Japanese Bean Oil.

The manufacture of bean oil in Japan from the soy or soja bean (*Soja hispida*) is the subject of a note in the "Board of Trade Journal" (vol. lxxiii., No. 621). The beans are thoroughly steamed and immediately pressed by machinery, the oil after purification being of light yellow colour, suitable for various industrial purposes. The total annual production is about 700 tons, the price averaging about 20l. 4s. per ton. So far the oil has been consumed principally in Japan, but recently it has been exported with success.

Quinine in India.

Quinine has become in the Indian mind the type and chief of Western drugs, says the resolution upon the triennial report on the working of charitable dispensaries in the Punjab. Malaria, as elsewhere in India, is the chief scourge, and with the habitual resort to quinine the Indian has come to feel that it is on this that hospital treatment must rely. The result is (says the "Indian Agriculturist") that when the supply of quinine proves inadequate, as is often the case, there is disappointment, as though no other treatment could be effectual, and doubtless the growing confidence in hospital treatment receives some check.

Drugs and Chemicals at Odessa.

The bulk of the export business in drugs to Odessa is in the hands of Hamburg merchants, very little being imported from the United Kingdom. Among the chemicals supplied by the United Kingdom last year were 200 tons of sulphate of copper, about 200 tons of carbonate of ammonia, and about 5,000 barrels of creosote oil (from Glasgow). Large quantities of chlorate of potash were imported from the United Kingdom, also France and Germany, in consequence of a syndicate of Russian match-manufacturers having been formed. The imports of caustic soda and soda ash have practically ceased, Russia having command of the market. There were small imports of isinglass and refined camphor exclusively from Hamburg and Japan. Lagos palm oil is obtained solely from Liverpool, and only French turpentine is imported. Zanzibar and Mombasa beeswax is imported in fair quantities from London, but the chief business was done by Marseilles and Hamburg merchants at from 6l. 17s. 6d. to 7l. 2s. 6d. per cwt. About 500 tons of mangrove-bark was imported in 1907, the business being entirely in Marseilles and Hamburg hands at prices ranging from 12f. 50c. to 11f. per 100 kilos. e.i.f. Odessa (5l. to 4l. 7s. 6d. per metric ton). Other imports included 1,200 tons of myrabolans and 1,000 tons of wattle bark. About 500 bales of turmeric were imported via London, and also direct from Madras. Business in cassia lignea, star aniseed, and galangal, which was formerly in the hands of

London houses, has been secured by Hamburg firms also established in China (several of whom are agents of the steamship companies), and thus are able to secure cheap freights. About 4,000 bags of pimento were shipped from Jamaica, and of Zanzibar cloves imports amounted to from 600 to 700 bales; while of Singapore and Penang pepper imports varied between 1,200 and 1,300 tons, the bulk of the business being done by London merchants.

German Spirit.

Further particulars have now been made known as to the German alcohol monopoly project which for some time has exercised the minds of all concerned. The new scheme for financial reform which is to be presented to Parliament is on practically the same lines as those indicated by the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, von Stengel; and, as has already been announced, the State proposes to buy the spirit from the distilleries, rectify some of it in State factories, have the remainder rectified in other distilleries, and sell it at fixed prices. Distillers who produce special qualities will be allowed to buy back their production and to dispose of it themselves. The increase in the revenue is expected to amount to some hundred million marks. The price paid to the distilleries will correspond closely to the cost of production, the normal price of a well-organised distillery with a production of 800 hectolitres being taken as basis. Compensation is to be paid to the distillers during the first ten years. Denatured spirit is to be sold by the State, for a number of years at any rate, at the present low prices of the "Zentrale," in order to avoid a decrease in consumption of technical spirit, while a decrease in the consumption of drinking spirit is unavoidable. Spirit will be sold to the technical industries, such as vinegar, lacquer, ether, and aniline colour factories, also for pharmaceutical and scientific purposes, without any special advance in price and without profit to the State. This is the gist of the monopoly project which has been discussed for the last year and a half, and in anticipation of which many protective measures have been taken by the industries concerned. The "Zentrale," it will be remembered, raised its prices and only sold for prompt delivery, and consumers bought more than they needed and accumulated large quantities of stock, as they expected prices to go higher should spirit actually become a State monopoly.

Java Quinine Factory.

The annual report on the working of the Bandong quinine factory for 1907 states that during the year 1,117,082 kilos. of bark were worked, yielding (after allowance for wastage) 63,194.48 kilos. of quinine salts. Of this amount 24,548.88 kilos. were taken by the Dutch East Indian Government, including 5,008.5 kilos. of sulphate and 1,884 kilos. of hydrochloride for the medical service. The residue was disposed of mostly at sales in Batavia. A considerable part of the quinine was bought in by the factory, which, at the end of 1907, had a stock of 50,000 kilos. of alkaloid, valued at 525,000fl., of which 20,000 kilos., worth 250,000fl., was contracted for by the Italian Government for delivery in 1908. The factory had an overdraft at their bankers of 260,880fl., against which must be set the value of the stock of quinine referred to above.

At a general meeting of shareholders on October 2 the proposal of the Administration to raise a loan of 200,000fl. was agreed to, and bonds to the value of 35,000fl. were redeemed. The buildings and machinery have been kept in good order. Beginnings have been made with the erection of a new laboratory and a new building for the manufacture of quinine tablets. The last-mentioned product, it is stated, is making a good reputation for itself throughout the Dutch East Indies, and is likely to form a valuable asset in the near future, and for this reason the directors are now paying special attention to this branch.

The profits for the year were 92,903.10fl., including a balance of 238,02fl. remaining from the previous year. Of this 41,823.04fl. is to be spent in repairs, improvements, and additions to equipment, buildings, etc., and, after paying 5084.20fl. to the directors and 3050.2fl. to the chemist, the balance is to be used in paying a dividend of 9 per cent. (22.5fl. per share) to holders of coupons No. 11 and 21.05fl. per share to founders holding coupon No. 4.

THE "Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury" publishes the following paragraph:

How keenly the erection of large city stores affects the suburban shopkeeper may be gathered from an incident, not without its amusing side, which occurred yesterday. A young lady entered the shop of a Wavertree district chemist and asked to be allowed to use his private telephone. The request was courteously granted, and she, in one sense, fair one proceeded to telephone quite a considerable order to a central drug-store!

The subscriber to whom we are indebted for the cutting tells us that it beats his hitherto high-water request, "Where is Boots' Store?"



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Lampblack and Soot.

SIR.—The note by Mr. D. B. Dott with reference to the composition of lampblack is very interesting. This article varies very considerably in composition, passing through different grades from the highest quality used by artists down to —. I have found the amount of ash in certain pigments as under :

Good quality packet lampblack ...	13.57 per cent.
Cheaper lampblack (bulk) ...	38.90 per cent.
Ivory-black	77.97 per cent.
Drop-black	74.10 per cent.

The ash of both samples of lampblack was mainly insoluble in diluted acid, consisting to a large extent of siliceous matter; the ash obtained on heating ivory-black and drop-black was almost entirely soluble in acid, and consisted largely of phosphate of calcium.

What is soot? Some years ago a sample of what was called "soot" was submitted to me for analysis by a farmer, who had purchased it for use as a manure. On analysis it was found to contain over 65 per cent. of ash, 30 per cent. of water, and under 0.1 per cent. of nitrogen. This was, of course, grossly adulterated. Good commercial samples of soot recently analysed have been found to contain :

	Ash	Nitrogen
No. 1	44.25 per cent.	3.85 per cent.
" 2	34.16 ..	3.19 ..
" 3	21.50 ..	4.90 ..
" 4	27.66 ..	4.20 ..

It was thought that the above figures might be of interest to some of your readers.

E. WIGHTMAN BELL, F.C.S.

Agricultural Laboratory, Spalding.

Some Legislative Points.

SIR.—For practical purposes public discussion of the legislative position is needless at the present time. The whole matter has now passed into the hands of leaders from all sides who are able to be on the spot, and even in their case positions are so definitely taken up that any important change would amount to the proverbial foolishness of trying to "swop horses when crossing the stream."

There are, however, some points on which there is much doubt among chemists, and some on which there is very real misunderstanding. In regard to Clause 2, for instance, it is not generally recognised that dropping this clause would mean dropping all hope of legislation, of any kind for, probably, several years. We may flatter ourselves, if we care to do so, on having forced legislation as a result of fifteen years of agitation, but such flattery is entirely groundless. Legislation has been forced by Clause 2, or rather it has been forced by the promoters of Clause 2. Anything conceded to us in this Bill has been offered, not as a result of our agitation, but in order that the road may be cleared for Clause 2. This does not appear to us generous—it is not even just; but chemists have to decide now whether they will accept the terms offered to us along with Clause 2 or reject the whole (even if they were able to do so) and remain as they are. Undoubtedly the

wisest policy is to accept the terms offered along with Clause 2, but I for one have some qualms of conscience over the matter. I am satisfied that Clause 2 is reactionary, dangerous, and most prejudicial to the public interest. It is out of harmony with the spirit of all former pharmaceutical legislation, and it is being forced on us by men who have no special knowledge of the subject, and who have no ends in view which are not of a personal nature. Even in the face of public prejudice and misunderstanding, I doubt if we are justified in handing over the public interest to these self-interested people, as we are undoubtedly doing in Clause 2. The responsibility must, however, rest on the shoulders of the Government and the too officious permanent servants, and if disaster follows I do not see that it can be laid to our charge in face of the protests we have entered. Let me say here, however, that I am not sure that Clause 2 will not prevent this Bill from passing after all. There are several men in the House of Commons who take no sides on this question, but who are wide awake to the dangers and reactionary nature of this clause. These men have to be counted on in making any calculation regarding the prospects of the Bill.

Then a large number of chemists are still highly dissatisfied with the title terms. I am not astonished at this. The injustice done us in this matter has been very great, but not greater than in the case of the practice of pharmacy. Everything was given away in the 1880 decision, and that decision was the embodiment of injustice. Let these disappointed chemists think of this, however: we could not take away the titles from corporate bodies without giving a time-limit which would render our triumph on this head absolutely hollow. That limit would not be shorter than fifteen years, and might be as long as thirty. If public companies can exist in pharmacy (which is doubtful) for so long as that, the titles would be degraded to so great an extent that it would take us another fifteen or twenty years to restore them to their proper value. Would it not be better to take a new title such as "pharmacist" right away, and start to make it valuable at once? Ten years or less would be sufficient to train the public to understand that a "pharmacist" is a professional man, while a "chemist" is a mere tradesman. There is one point on which I am not satisfied in connection with this, and it is that the clause dealing with the title "pharmacist" does not appear to me to be drafted so as to make it absolutely certain that corporate bodies cannot steal this title when it becomes worth stealing. Mr. Glyn-Jones is the man who ought to see to this.

There is a feeling among others that something ought to be done now in the direction of confining the dispensing of prescriptions to qualified men. In dealing with limited companies we needed fighting men, and there could be no other battle-ground than the floor of the House of Commons; in dealing with this we need diplomatic men, and the end must be reached through a series of concessions, agreements, and understandings arrived at among the various parties concerned. The case is delicate and must be handled carefully, but the position is full of hope. The present state of matters is too far out of harmony with the modern spirit of efficiency in all departments of life to exist much longer. In the near future medicines will be prescribed only by qualified doctors, dispensed by qualified chemists, and, in a large measure, administered by qualified nurses. This, at all events, is the ideal we must keep in view.

Dumfries, October 26.

JAMES REID.

Apprentices' Prizes.

SIR.—Lancashire leads the way in a scheme of prizes to apprentices and presumably a syllabus which can be followed out in spare time. I believe this was mooted and rejected some years ago by the wise men of the North Staffs Association as being outside the range of the (dare I say it?) impractical politics which they usually discuss. The future for apprentices is surely a bright one if this scheme matures, and when our "Minor" is divided young men of seventeen or eighteen partly qualified will find their increased knowledge greatly to their material benefit. The attitude of one chemist in objecting to a prize from a wholesale house need not detract from the credit due to the Association as a whole. Everyone knows that wholesalers and travellers have given books to likely apprentices for a

generation; many an "Art of Dispensing" has been so given, and it is a kindly act and taken as such. I confess I cannot rise to such flights of indignation, and am reminded of Burns's "Address to the Rigidly Righteous":

My son, these maxims make a rule,
And lump them all together.
The rigid righteous is a fool,
The rigid wise another.

JAY MACK.

Chemists and Companies.

SIR,—I will not intrude upon your space to go into the Chemists' Co-operative Wholesale's interpretation of the "facts" of the case. Suffice it to say that I, a unit of the great unorganised, ventured to put to them a plain question. It was done courteously, and my motives were entirely friendly. The inquiry was relevant to their letter—no demand was made, no intrusion into private matters was suggested. I fail to see what any limited company has to do with it. The information they offer I could easily have obtained in other ways. I preferred the direct method: I had nothing to hide. A week, a month, a year, and I may be personally interested in buying to the best advantage. Hence my asking: "Are you a co-operative combination? You instance the progress of 'co-operation'; are your aims and methods identical?" That is a reasonable, plain question put by a chemist directly interested. . . . For the third time, "What have they to do with co-operation?"

FRANK G. HINES.

A Couple of Points in Pharmacy Law.

SIR,—If I may say so, I have a very considerable respect for your legal acumen, but I think some of the views which you express in this week's issue are such as would not command universal assent among lawyers. Thus you question the dictum of Mr. Justice Johnson that the statute compelling the labelling of poisons contemplates a label that "won't come off." Possibly you are right; but the chemist who would send out a packet of corrosive sublimate with his slip poison-label tied thereon would, I submit, be liable to a common-law action for negligence if the label fell off and the stuff, lying around unlabelled, caused somebody harm. Of course you said "statute" law, and may be right so far; but I write because I know that the ordinary chemist thinks that if he does not offend against the "statute" regulating the sale of poisons he is quite safe, whereas, of course, if there never was a Poisons Act an obligation of care lies on chemists, and an action for negligence in default. Thus rat-virus or tetanic serum does not come under the Poison Act, but chemists selling these recklessly will be answerable to the law.

With further regard to Mr. Justice Johnson's observation, it meant, I apprehend, that such was his reading of the statute. So far it is a mere dictum, and may be disregarded; but, on the other hand, it is customary to "receive with respect" such dicta, and it will probably be used against the next chemist who is supposed to offend. But if Mr. Justice Johnson is asked to decide What does the statute mean? and he replies, "It means that the label must be fixed," that it must at least not be of so fugitive or ephemeral a character as to be but in momentary juxtaposition with the container, must you not take it as the law?

You suggest that the Legislature had a precedent from the Stamps Act if it wished to state that the label should be inseparably affixed; but is there any precept to have the label distinct from the package? Do I not comply with the law if I write distinctly on a white paper containing the poison thus?—

Tartar Emetic.
POISON.

J. D. Smith, 32 Main Street, Blanktown.

Or if I choose to have a label separate from the packet, does not the onus of maintaining the conjunction between the packet and the label lie on me?

Concerning the recognition of schools by the Pharmaceutical Society, you state you can find nothing in the Act which compels the Council to recognise additional schools. Granted; but can you point out anything in the Act which gives the Council power to recognise any school, or can you even point out where it has been given definite power to insist on a compulsory curriculum? It is given power, certainly, to make regulations regarding the examination

of pharmaceutical students. This has been stretched, with the approbation of the Privy Council, so as to include regulations regarding the education of students, and even the schools from which certificates may be accepted. Still, this is very different from the power to say, "We refuse to recognise the lectures at School A because it is not pleasing to us, not because the teaching is bad." The Privy Council, so far as I can understand the situation, allow the Pharmaceutical Society to say that the teaching at Schools B, C, D, or F is satisfactory, and that certificates will be taken from them; but I do not think it would countenance the attitude of a body with public duties refusing to recognise a public school because it might interfere with the school of the Society, which, after all, is only a private school. It is not the function of the Privy Council to allow an incorporated body so to make by-laws as to lead to a monopoly. Otherwise the Pharmaceutical Society might refuse to recognise any lectures but those of their own school, and could charge what fees they pleased for them.

In conclusion, let me say that I mean no reflection on Mr. Wells, and had I been in his position I should have answered just as he did.

Yours truly,

M.P.S.I. (91/19.)

[We did not say that the label should not be affixed, nor that a label tied on is "labelling" in the statutory sense. The fact considered was that a poison was sold with the "label affixed in such a way that it might be removed and placed on the solution-bottle," that being done for the purpose of ensuring the continued safety of the public—in this case the purchaser. Subsequent events proved the wisdom of this course. There is nothing in the Act to prevent the label being printed upon the paper in which a poison is contained, nor to compel the label of a glass bottle for poison to be affixed thereon so that it cannot be removed—i.e., etched in. We should be sorry if anything we said on this subject last week should lead to qualified vendors not exercising the skill and knowledge which they have acquired in such matters: it was the full exercising of these in accordance with the circumstances of individual cases and the provisions of the statutes that we pleaded for, with all respect to a judicial *obiter dictum*.—EDITOR.]

Dispensing Note.

Is there a Reaction?

SIR,—Will you kindly inform me through the *C. & D.* if there would be any chemical reaction in the following prescription which was sent in to me lately?

Ammon. chlorid.	...	...	gr. v.
Hydrarg. subchlor.	...	...	gr. ̄.
Salol.	...	...	gr. iv.

Ft. pulv.

Yours truly,

BROMO. (84/10.)

[We would not anticipate any reaction in this case. The ingredients were rubbed together strenuously in a mortar in order to give them the best opportunity to react. After four days the powders exhibit no visible evidence of any change. The ammonium chloride used is neutral. Even if it were slightly acid—we have examined many samples of this salt which were distinctly acid—we do not think it would make any difference. If the salt were alkaline, then reaction might occur, both with the calomel and the salol. We have not, however, encountered a specimen of this salt giving an alkaline reaction. Did "Bromo" wrap the powders in paper which was alkaline?]

A Salicylate Mixture.

J. R. (Panama) (237/17) wants to know how the following mixture should be compounded:

Sodii salicylatis	...	...	3iv.
Phenocoll. hydrochlor.	...	...	3ij.
Caffein. citrat.	...	...	gr. vj.
Aq. naphæ æd	...	...	3vj.

[The sodium salicylate and phenocoll hydrochloride react with formation of phenocoll salicylate which is very light and sparingly soluble. Using these two salts (both neutral in reaction) the mixture, minus the caffeine citrate, is neutral, indicating absence of free salicylic acid. An equivalent of pure caffeine is preferable to the citrate, which yields free acid in solution, and dissolves readily with the sodium salicylate. When the sodium salicylate and phenocoll hydrochloride are dissolved in separate portions of water and the two solutions mixed, the mixture becomes practically solid. The best method is to put all the salts into a mortar, add enough water to make a thin paste, triturate well, and

X. Y. Z. (71/16).—COCAINE IN TOOTH-EXTRACTION.—The following note, which was contributed to the "British Journal of Dental Science" by Mr. Percy Furnivall, gives the details you require:

I find that the best way to inject the solution is to place the fingers in the sulcus between cheek and gum, and stretch the cheek away from the gum sufficiently to render the mucous membrane taut at its attachment or reflection. It is thin and firm enough under moderate traction to be punctured easily, choosing a spot opposite the point of operation at about $\frac{1}{8}$ in. from the jaw, I find the parts are loose enough to allow 10 minims of fluid to be injected (as many as 15 or 20 can be accommodated, although this is rarely necessary) without its escaping after removal of the needle. I disapprove of puncturing the gum, as it is too adherent to the bone, and fluids diffuse in it with difficulty; and with many punctures there is increased risk of its sloughing, besides being too painful to many nervous patients. I find I obtain complete local anaesthesia by puncturing in the way described, and using half a grain of pure cocaine hydrochloride dissolved in 10 minims of lukewarm boiled water. I find the powdered drug the best to use. A shorter needle is not so convenient, as the hand is too close to the mouth, and blocks the view; also in the short needles the bore is too small to allow of its being cleaned with a fine wire and a shred of cotton, and if bent it always clogs at the bend. I use a 15-per-cent. lysol solution for sterilising the syringe.

The more recent practice is to employ a smaller dose of cocaine, an eighth of a grain being, according to some authorities, ample for the purpose. The syringe is obtainable at any druggists' sundries house. A solution which is kept ready made is prepared from such a recipe as the following:

Cocaine hydrochloride	...	...	1 part
Boric acid	...	...	1 part
Glycerin	...	...	2 parts
Wintergreen oil	...	...	1 part
Dill-water	...	...	95 parts

Prepare under strict aseptic conditions and filter bright.

W. C. M. (90/43).—You had better address the Irish Department of Agriculture, which has published several articles on the subject of tobacco-curing for distribution to growers.

J. O. (7/1).—FLASH-PAPER.—Your postcard is not very explicit, and we are not sure what it is you require. The flash-paper used as a toy by children is made by immersing paper in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids in the same way that pyroxylin is prepared.

Hair (82/69).—Please read the chapter on hair-growing in "Pharmaceutical Formulas." Get the young men to wash their heads every other day and use daily the following sprinkling wash when brushing the hair:

Liquid paraffin	...	...	3ss.
Vinegar of cantharides	...	...	3j.
Oil of cinnamon	...	...	℥v.
Oil of cloves	...	...	℥v.
Otto of rose	...	...	℥ijj.
Glycerin	...	...	3ij.
Rectified spirit to	...	...	3vj.

To be well shaken before being sprinkled on the head, then shampooed into the roots of the hair.

Chemicus (86/63).—DENTAL ANÆSTHETIC FOR INJECTION.—See reply to "J. T." in the *C. & D.*, October 17, p. 633, also the answer given to "X. Y. Z." above. These solutions vary in regard to the antiseptic which is employed, the active ingredient being the cocaine or its equivalent. It is of the utmost importance that the liquid to be injected is sterile, and that great precautions are taken in regard to using a perfectly clean syringe.

Digit (85/22).—For several months past (writes this subscriber) my wife has suffered from a disease of the finger-nails. It appears to be in the roots of the nails, with inflammatory conditions locally of the flesh of the fingers surrounding the same. Once or twice upon pressure a little pus has been expelled. Two fingers on one hand and one on the other are affected. The advice of several local medicos has been sought with no satisfactory result. Ung. acid. salicylic, ung. ichthyol., collod. salicylic, etc., have been used, and also caustic, but with small success. [The condition of the fingers is known as "PARONYCHIA," and is a septic infection of the nail-bed. Boil some plain gauze, then soak a very small strip in hydrogen peroxide (10 volumes), and by means of a fine sterilised probe pack carefully and thoroughly between the nail and nail-fold, leaving the strip in position from twelve to twenty-four hours. Cover the whole of the affected finger-ends with wet boric lint overlaid by oiled silk and a strip of wool and bandaged on. Repeat this treatment

at least daily. A fortnight of the treatment should cure. Success depends mainly on the thoroughness of the packing, as the mischief is under the skin, and no external painting has any permanent effect. The point from which the pus exudes is that at which the packing can most easily be introduced, and it will be found that with patience the nail-fold will gradually be opened up, and the nail-bed will thus be more readily reached.]

H. W. (75/17).—TO INCREASE FLOW OF MILK.—No drug is either effective or desirable. The main factors to attend to are an easy mind on the part of the mother, a liberal mixed diet with plenty of milk and gruel, and frequent rather than heavy meals. In spite of everything there are many mothers who cannot suckle their children.

C. S. (85/6).—SYNTHETIC NEROLI.—The bluish fluorescence which you observe in eau de Cologne made with synthetic neroli is due to the methyl-heptonone which the latter contains, and cannot be overcome in the way that the quinine fluorescence can. The crystals of another constituent of synthetic neroli (methyl anthranilate) possess the property of tribo-luminescence—i.e., when broken they give off a peculiar soft bluish light.

Beeswax (82/58).—(1) QUININE-AND-CINNAMON DROPS for cold and influenza:

Sp. cinnamomi	...	...	3j.
Tr. lavand. co.	...	...	3j.
Tr. aconiti	...	...	℥xx.
Tr. quin. ammon. ad	...	...	3xij.

M.

Label: One teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water every two, three, or four hours until relieved.

(2) HONEY-AND-FLOWERS HAIR-WASH.—This preparation is generally of the composition of honey-water, or a cheaper kind could be made from the following:

Acetic acid	...	...	3j.
Essence of millefleur	...	...	3j.
Honey	...	...	3j.
Rose-water	...	...	3xvij.

Mix and filter bright.

The lotion is generally tinted with a little aniline yellow.

H. H. (Strasburg) (76/26).—The fruit which you send is the INDIAN JUJUBE OR CHINESE DATE, the fruit of *Zizyphus Jujuba*, Linn. It is cultivated in India and the East. MAHWA-FLOWERS are, as you say, the product of *Bassia latifolia*, Roxb., which is extensively grown in India for the sake of the corolla of the flower, which is rich in saccharine matter, and is much used as a food for man and animals. Also used for preparing a distilled spirit.

Sigma (92/45).—FOOT-ROT PASTE (C. & D., October 17, p. 633).—You may omit the linseed oil and replace it with linseed meal. We should require more information about the attack before we could advise you. You do not say anything whatever about the "friend," whether child or adult, man or woman.

M. R. (29/40) would like to know something of the origin and method of preparing *fil de Florence*, or silkworm gut. Perhaps some of our readers can supply the information.

Photoprint (44/60).—OZOBROME PRINTING-PROCESS.—This was described in the *C. & D.*, January 5, 1907, p. 23. The patent which covers the sensitising-solution is 17,007 of 1905: the specification can be obtained for 8d. from the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C. The method of working ozobrome is a development of the ozotype-process which the same inventor patented in 1898, No. 10,026. The best exposition of the theory of ozotype was that given by Mr. Manly before the Royal Photographic Society in 1903, the full paper being printed in the "Photographic Journal," Vol. 43, p. 301.

A. P. G. (89/62).—(1) NUTRITIVE TONIC.—A preparation such as is required by the directions on your label can be made from the following formula:

Liq. byni	...	...	3viii.
Vin. cinchonæ	...	...	3iv.
Syr. ferri phosph. co. ad	...	...	3xx.

The dose is one teaspoonful in water, after meals, three times a day.

(2) We do not know of a varnish-gum that would fulfil your requirements.

W. P. K. (239/17).—(1) FOOT-ROT CURE.—Your formula can be improved by employing honey in place of the vinegar. This would give a preparation that could be more easily shaken up and applied. **(2)** The property of absorbing moisture which tartaric acid possesses is inherent. The question is one of storage.

Mens (69/26).—THE PERIODICAL BILIOUS ATTACKS which the woman has are not easily treated, but you might try anti-pyrin 10 grains with caffeine 2 grains. If the patient is anæmic, a course of iron may be useful, after the bowels have been attended to by the administration of occasional doses of mist. seinæ co. ʒj. If she is nervous in disposition, give potass. bromid. ʒj. nightly for three days before the period.

G. B. (42/37).—NURSERY HAIR-LOTION.—The product of the recipe in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" can be made quite bright by filtration through a filter-paper covered with kaolin. We have had many good accounts of this formula, which is a modification of the Edinburgh Infirmary recipe given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas." The spirit is necessary as a preservative, but salicylic acid is often used in place of some of the spirit for the sake of economy. You can only employ methylated spirit in a hair-lotion after obtaining permission from the Board of Inland Revenue. The sample of lotion you send shows signs of fermentation, due to an insufficiency in the amount of preservative.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with Sir C. N. Dalton, K.C.M.G., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 7, 1908.)

- "PHAROS," and label device; for sheep-dip and disinfectants. By Henry Vickers, Lochburn Works, Maryhill, Glasgow. 302,843.
- "KILLAL," and label device; for an insect-destroying powder. By Alexis Sosson, 12 Houghton Place, London, N.W. 304,635.
- "AERO"; for a fly-catcher. By the Brown Manufacturing Co., Ltd., St. Mark's Old School, Brook Street, Bury, Lancs. 305,472.
- "BROMO SODA"; for chemicals in Class 3. By William R. Warner & Co., 639 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, U.S.A. 293,875.
- "THE LEO," and picture of lion; for chemicals in Class 3. By Leo & Co., Ltd., 72-82 Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C. 303,058.
- "DAKIN BROTHERS," and design of world hemispheres; for chemicals in Class 3. By Dakin Bros., Ltd., 82 Middlesex Street, London, E. 303,694.
- "ROBOLINE" and "ZODENT"; for medicines. By Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 303,715, 303,716.
- "HOMO"; for a medicine. By Homocea, Ltd., 33 King William Street, London, E.C. 303,718.
- "ARDA," and arms device; for an embrocation. By Adam Masterton, 27 Leven Street, Saltburn, Yorks. 303,771.
- "RESTORENE"; for goods in Class 3. By John Maguire and Bast Boverhoff, 22 Duncan Terrace, Islington, London, N. 304,277.
- "LILA"; for chemicals in Class 3 and for perfumery, etc. By Lyle & Co., 51 East Street, Berwick-on-Tweed. 304,721, 304,722.
- "WHITE RIBBON REMEDY," and label device; for a cure for alcoholism. By William Brown, 63 High Holborn, London, W.C. 304,772.
- "CARYOSOL"; for a chemical in Class 3. By William Pearson, 15 Elm Street, London, W.C. 305,065.
- "KAPITE," "RUBABIT," and "TOPSY"; for goods in Class 3. By the General Kaputine Syndicate, Ltd., Kaputine Works, Chald Lane, Wakefield. 305,464, 305,465, 305,467.
- "LONG LIFE BISCUITS," and photo. label device; for medicated biscuits. By Francis Snelling, Eversley, Springfield Road, Wallington, Surrey. 305,479.
- "THADDEIN"; for a salve in Class 3. By Armin Hirth, 381 Würzburgerstrasse, Heidingsfeld, near Würzburg, Germany. 305,512.
- "KIDNIKAPS"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Lord & Roe, Brownsfield Mills, Great Ancoats Street, Manchester. 305,549.
- "CORNICIDE"; for medicines in Class 3. By Maurice Smith, 54 Oxford Street, Kidderminster. 305,954.
- "TENAX"; for photographic cameras and lenses. By C. P. Goerz, 44-46 Rheinstrasse, Friedenau, near Berlin. 299,170.
- "PANSITINE BOUTY," and label device; for a food. By Ferdinand Bouty 1 rue de Chateaudun, Paris. 305,503.

"TOWER BRIDGE," and picture of same; for lemonade crystals and fruit crystals. By Pearce, Duff & Co., 79 Rouel Road, Bermondsey, London, S.E. 304,879.

"WILKO"; for liquorice confectionery. By Walter Marshall, Britannia Liquorice Refinery, Skinner Lane, Pontefract. 305,122.

"MINERALOID"; for synthetic compressed mineral-water tablets. By Jean J. Albertinir, 2 rue Condoreet, Paris. 305,298.

"PEPTASINE"; for food substances. By E. Beanes & Co., Falcon Works, Wallis Road, Hackney, London, N.E. 305,970.

"POLA," and picture of child and bear; for a cloth-cleaning preparation. By Thomas W. Winter, 3 George Street, Hanover Square, London, W. 304,305.

"CARPETINE"; for soap in Class 47. By the Chiswick Soap Co., Burlington Lane, Chiswick, Middlesex. 305,371.

"PELENE"; for a non-medicated hair-remover. By Cecil Brown, 7 St. George's Road, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 304,067.

"DYSO"; for goods in Classes 42, 47, and 48. By James Dyson & Co., Ltd., Atlas Works, Elland, Yorks. 304,228, 304,229, 304,230.

"BATHONE"; for perfumery, etc. By Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., East London Soap Works, Bow, London, E. 304,644.

"VITADENT"; for goods in Class 48. By William Roberts & Co., Spencer House, South Place, Finsbury, London, E.C. 305,026.

"SKINTONIK," and device; for soap in Class 48. By the Buyers' Association (1908), Ltd., 70-74 Wigmore Street, London, W. 305,963.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 14, 1908.)

"WINGED SHIP," and device of same; for chemicals, musical instruments, horological instruments, glass, porcelain and earthenware, stationery and bookbinding, candles, common soap, etc., perfumery, etc., and games and sporting articles. By Paul Ruben, 56 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 302,236, 302,239, 302,240, 302,242, 302,243, 302,254, 302,255, 302,256, 302,257.

"REGAL"; for Brunswick black and straw-hat polish. By Hugh Moore & Alexanders, Ltd., The Linen Hall, Yarnhall Street, Dublin. 305,892.

"HYCOL"; for a disinfectant. By Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Ltd., 15 Elm Street, London, W.C. 305,595.

"ANTIRHEUMOL"; for goods in Class 3. By Wilhelm Cavallo, 59, Stuttgart-Cannstatt, Germany. 302,402.

"RIN-GA" and "RINGATINE"; for an ointment, and for goods in Class 3. By William T. Gregory, 11 Dugdale Street, Camberwell, London, S.E. 303,970, 304,937.

"LENIZET"; for a medicine. By Charles F. Weiss, 85 Parliament Hill Mansions, Lissenden Gardens, London, N.W. 304,511.

Picture of heart pierced with arrow; for chemicals in Class 3 and perfumery, etc. By Norddeutsche Wollkammerei & Kammgarnspinnerei, Privatweg, Bremen-Delmenhorst, Germany. 305,648, 305,649.

"STROLEON"; for a skin-lotion. By Pollard, Butterworth & Co., 61 Queen Street, Salford, Manchester. 305,190.

"ANTILEPROL"; for pharmaceutical preparations in Class 3. By Friedrich Bayer & Co., 217 Koenigstrasse, Elberfeld, Germany. 306,120.

"ANTIGESTA"; for chemicals in Class 3. By John A. Woodside, 10 Church Street, Ballymena. 306,215.

"BOVININE"; for meat juices. By The Bovinine Co., 75 West Houston Street, New York. 299,778.

"THE LEO," and pictures of same; for an infants' food and for perfumery, etc. By Leo & Co., Ltd., 72-82 Rosebery Avenue, London, E.C. 303,059, 303,060.

"FIZZO"; for effervescent powders. By Schwartz Bros., Grape's Wharf, Narrow Street, Limehouse, London, E. 304,777.

"SRATTLETS"; for food for animals. By Spratt's Patent, Ltd., 24-25 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 305,847.

"PARAZOIDS"; for a bleaching powder. By The Parozone Co., Ltd., 53 Bothwell Street, Glasgow. 305,717.

"EUVEMA"; for perfumery, etc. By Mary Cruickshank, 77 Geldeston Road, Clapton, London, N.E. 304,282.

"CAPIL-BAIN"; for hair-preparations. By Frederick E. Tozer, 64 Great Titchfield Street, London, W. 304,324.

"SIMPSON'S SIM-LYP-TO"; for a toilet soap (perfumed). By Alfred Simpson, 37 Bayswater Row, Roundhay Road, Leeds. 305,627.

"FENSTRAIN"; for a composition to prevent glass becoming frosted or cloudy. By Arthur Goldstaub, 29, Hofweg, Hamburg, Germany. 305,636.

Late News.

THE LEEDS CHEMISTS' CRICKET CLUB had their annual dinner on Wednesday evening at the Grand Restaurant, Boar Lane. Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant presiding over a gathering of about forty members. It was followed by a smoking-concert, to which Messrs. E. Crawford, S. Stringer, H. Sedgwick, J. Eddison, G. Holroyd, J. Morton, G. Kitchen, and H. Sedgwick contributed.

GLASGOW SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—The students of this school inspected Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s exhibit of pharmaceutical products at the Grand Hotel, Charing Cross, on October 22. The staff in attendance gave a lucid and interesting description of the various fine preparations manufactured by the firm. The general impression of the students was that high-class pharmacy is now more than ever the special domain of the scientific manufacturer.

THE BOURNEMOUTH PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION dinner at the Gervis Hall, Bournemouth, on Wednesday evening, was a distinct success. Mr. C. F. R. Pars presided, and among those who supported him were the Mayor of Bournemouth (Councillor G. E. Bridge), Mr. Charles Umney, the Rev. E. Stanley Moss, Dr. S. G. Champion, Dr. C. P. Woodstock, Dr. W. J. Middleton, Dr. H. G. Coghlan, Messrs. G. Worth, J. A. Toone, R. S. Whitcombe, W. P. C. Ashdown, W. A. Bingham (Hon. Secretary), J. H. Scampton, F. E. Bilson, L. Bell, W. G. Cooper, S. Hardwick, C. J. Reid, Francis Rose, F. W. Hornby, Owen Palmer, W. Graham, F. Rye, J. A. Haynes, W. W. Wilkins, H. S. Vaughan, G. Taylor, J. T. Taylor, W. B. Botham, R. T. Jeffs, W. E. Curtis, A. Worth, H. Gothard, R. Robinson, T. Hirst, J. Emlyn and W. Haydon. The speakers (besides the Chairman) included Dr. Hersant, the Mayor, and Mr. C. Umney (who gave the toast of the evening), which Mr. Pars acknowledged, paying a compliment to the *C. & D.* in respect to the article of October 10 on the Winter Session. The speeches were good, and so was the music.

THE inaugural meeting of the session of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association will be held on November 11 at the Grand Hotel, Birmingham. Following the meeting (at 8.30 p.m.) there will be a supper and social gathering, for which tickets (2s. 6d. each) can be obtained from Mr. James A. Radford, 14 Union Street, Birmingham.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Monday, November 2.

Society of Chemical Industry, London Section, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8 p.m. Professor Adolf Frank on "Chemical Industry in Relation to Agriculture."

Association of Women Pharmacists, University Hall (Dr. Williams's Library), Gordon Square, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Mr. J. U. Woolcock on "The Pharmaceutical Defence Union."

Tuesday, November 3.

Leicester Chemists' Association, Turkey Café, Granby Street, at 8.30 p.m. Presidential address by Mr. S. F. Burford, and discussion on "Present and Future Outlook of Pharmaceutical Politics."

Wednesday, November 4.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 11 a.m. Council-meeting.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 3 p.m. Council-meeting.

Stockport Chemists' Association, County Restaurant, St. Petersgate, at 8 p.m. Social evening. Tickets (ladies 2s., gentlemen 2s. 6d.) from Mr. W. P. Orrell, 82 Castle Street.

Thursday, November 5.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 p.m. Mr. H. Sankster on "Some Dispensing Difficulties and How to Overcome Them."

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association, 156 King Street, at 8 p.m. Monthly meeting.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 p.m.

Friday, November 6.

Blackpool and Fylde Chemists' Association, Palatine Hotel, Blackpool, at 9 p.m. Discussions on closing hours, the Pharmacy Bill, and Assistants' Examination.

Dundee Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association, Mather's Hotel, at 9.15 p.m. Mr. A. T. White on "Dispensing Problems."

THE Thames Valley Chemists' Association has arranged a whist-drive to be held at Nuthall's Banqueting Hall, Kingston-on-Thames, on November 11. Tickets (2s. 6d. each, 4s. 6d. for two) from Mr. T. Evans, Hon. Secretary, Grand Parade, Putney, S.W.

EXCHANGE COLUMN—BARGAINS.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

FOR sale, a speedy ointment-mill by Wilkinson; in excellent condition; cheap. Apply, "HALDEN" (91/68), Office of this Paper.

PILL-CUTTING machine, 3 grain, 12-in. rollers; also Companion piping machine; both Cocking's patent; perfect condition; £6 the pair. FERGUSON, 34 Stanley Street, Liverpool.

TINCTURE or yarn press for sale, 2 boxes on rails, perforated copper linings 41½ in. by 26½ in. by 28 in. deep inside; working pressure 346 tons; now working. Box 4, Post Office, Arbroath.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

MARTINDALE'S "Extra Pharmacopœia," 12th edition; condition as new; 6s. 6d. post free. HOWARD, 91 Round Hill Crescent, Brighton.

"PHARMACOPŒIA, '98"; "Martindale, 1901," 10th edition; Quain's "Dictionary," 2 vols.; Cooley's "Encyclopædia Receipts," 2 vols.; what offers, the lot or singly? LEWIS THOMPSON, Chemist, Dover.

WHAT offers?—Lucas's "Pharmacy," Southall's "Materia Medica," Proctor's "Pharmaceutical Testing," Aldon's "Physics," "Martindale 12th ed.," Virtue's "Physician" (4 vols.), Reyher's "Physical Chemistry," TOOLE, 80 Ormeley Road, Balham.

WHAT offers?—"Art of Compounding," 4s. (Seoville); "Handbook of Pharmacy" (Coblentz), 5s.; "Modern Physician," illustrated, 5 volumes, 12s.; 6 Wills's books, new, "Volumetric," "Physics," "Org. Materia Medica," "Analysis," "Prescripta," "Prescription-reading," this lot 5s.; all post free. "PHARMACY," 110 Shankill Road, Belfast.

FLUCKIGER and Hanbury's "Pharmacographia," 8s. 6d., cost 21s.; "London Dispensatory," 1s. 6d.; surgical instruments catalogue, 1s.; postage 3d. extra. "DISPENSER," Shaw Street Surgery, Worcester.

DENTAL.

DENTAL chair, airtight showcase, and fittings. "DENTAL," 113 Edridge Road, Croydon.

GAS apparatus, complete, consisting of celluloid face-piece, 2-way stopcock, 3-gall. bag, tubing and foot-stand, 2 50-gall. cylinders filled with N₂O; the whole, almost new, price £35. "E.," 30 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

OL. lavand. Mitch. winch., '06, at 24s.; otto, superfine virgin, 43 dr., at 24s.; 2 100-oz. quinine at 6½d.; all unopened. LOCK, Chemist, Fordingbridge.

FORMULÆ.

FORMULA for sale; cheap sauces, 4d. gall. FRANCE, 42 Vartry Road, London.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

PAIR Hughes's Pamphengos oil-lanterns, in case, with dissolver and sundries; 4 guineas. WIGGIN, Chemist, Ipswich.

COMPLETE set spectacles and folders, as new (Levy & Co.); also punctometer; cost £10; no reasonable offer refused. FRASER, Chemist, 84 High Street, Dumfries.

ROSS lens, 9 by 7, symmetrical, aluminium mounted, flange, cap, and case; all in perfect condition; listed at £9. Offers to "J. W. C." (15/15), Office of this Paper.

SANDERSON regular ¼-pl. camera, Beck Aplanat lens, good condition, 3 slides, canvas case, metal tripod, Standa tank, lamp, 3 ¼-pl. frames, 2 ¼-pl. dishes, 1 Bee meter; the lot £5. SADLER, 14 Normanton Road, Clifton.

PROFITABLE Side-line.—X-ray apparatus, 8-in. coil, "Vril" pattern breaker, 8-volt (50 amp. hour) accumulator, fluorescent screen, 2 Crookes' tubes, stand, quantity sundries; excellent order; cost over £30; bargain, £15 10s.; or items separately. "Radio," 80 Blythe Road, W. Kensington.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

1 GROSS Armour's Valencia soap. 249/24, Office of this Paper.
ITSEM dyes; 1½ gross; perfect condition; what offers? H. ALLISON, Chemist, Lincoln.
BEST offer for 4½ doz. boxes Velvix soap; or exchange for Hedakenc powders, Guy's tonic, capsuloids. PARKER, Chemist, Wood Green.
OVERSTOCKED.—6 doz. 1s. 1½d. Vitadatio, 7s. 6d. doz.; 3 doz. 2s. 9d. ditto, 19s. doz.; 3 doz. 1s. 1½d. Lineel liniment, 7s. doz.; 4 doz. 1s. 6d. Anturic bath-salts, 11s. 6d. doz.; 1 doz. 1s. 1½d. bromo phosph., 9s. 6d. doz.; 2½ doz. 1s. 1½d. Towle's pennyroyal and steel pills, 8s. 10d. doz.; 4 doz. 1s. 1½d. Holloway's pills, 8s. 10d. doz. J. HOWELL & Co., 125 King Street, Oldham.

SHARES.

SHARES for Sale. See p. 76.
FEW £1 Ordinary Shares in private limited company, recently formed, owning old-established patent-medicine business, together with a patented article (monopoly); early application necessary. "GENTINE," c/o Whittingham Jones & Co., 41 North John Street, Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TYPEWRITER (Hammond Ideal); good condition; £4, or offers in exchange. "CHEMIST," 80 Lambeth Road, Liverpool.
OFFERS.—32s. 6d. Veece vibrator; practically new. DENTON, Northgate, Hartlepool.
CIRCULAR tanks, 50 and 250 gals., screw plug brass taps; also 450 gals. rectangular; what offers? READ, Chemist, Thorne, Doncaster.
NATIONAL cash register, 4-drawer machine, check printer; nearly new; will sell at 25 per cent. off cost, or open to offer. 253/18, Office of this Paper.
7 LB. aloes Barb.; 2 doz. Imperial hand grenades; 1 Price's rheumatic oils, 2s. 9d.; 1 Whitehead's ess. mustard, 2s. 9d.; what offers? COLEMAN, Chemist, Tamworth.
SYMPHONY Zonophone, 15 records; ½-plate camera, stand, 2 slides, developing tank and accessories; ¼-plate ditto (Lizar's), 3 slides, developing tank and accessories; highest offer gets; customer going abroad. "B. M. C.," c/o Kerr, Chemist, Clones.
FOR sale.—2 Beck's £1 1s. Frena cameras, 10s. 6d. each; 2 £1 1s. Magazine cameras for 12 ½-plates, 10s. 6d. each; 1 £2 10s. Kodak panorama camera for £1 5s.; 1 £1 1s. Plico camera, 10s. 6d.; 6 7s. 9d. Prana Sparklet syphons for 25s. the lot. S. PARKER, Chemist, Morcambe.
ABOUT 12 doz. children's cough-mixture, 7½d. size, No. 22, 4s. per doz.; 6 doz. 1s. bay rum, sprinkler tops, 6s. 6d. doz.; 6 doz. 1s. Brilliantine, 4s. 6d. doz.; 3 doz. 1s. 6d. size 6s. 6d. doz.; 6 gross 1s. tooth-brushes, 3s. 6d. doz.; all clean and good value. Address, REIGO Co., Grimsby.
CHANCE for Students.—Chemical apparatus, including burette, pipette, platinum wire and foil, etc.; 5 doz. microscopic slides; books: "Botany," "Dispensing," "Analysis," "Physics," "Volumetric," "Materia Medica," "Organic," "Selecta Prescriptions," also Wills's set: best offers. Stamp for list or reply, 17 Portland Avenue, Waterloo, Liverpool.
DISPENSING-SCALES, in good order, recently overhauled by Avery, and stamped in accordance with new Act, 20s.; "Pharmaceutical Journals" (unbound) from 1882, what offers? half-price enlarging-lantern, in excellent condition, £4; set of about 110 lantern-slides, "Boers and their Ways," many by G. W. W., the lot at 4d. each to clear. 253/01, Office of this Paper.

WANTED.

DISPENSING-SCALES with drawer; stamped. PHILPIN, Chemist, Whitstable.
QUANTITY overstocked patents; cash or exchange. 254/17, Office of this Paper.
SECOND-HAND water-bed, full size; good condition; exchange or cash. ORCHARD, Salisbury.
SECOND-HAND Gardner's sifter and mixer wanted. Apply, 96/29, Office of this Paper.
REVOLVING pan for crushing liquorice-juice sticks. Apply, 96/92, Office of this Paper.
LIQUORICE-JUICE (Franco), 3½-oz. sticks; keenest cwt. price. HARLEY, Chemist, Perth.
PATENTS, clean, good sellers; good prices given. KING, 6 St. Paul's Road, Blackpool.
PLATINUM, any form; also iridium; banker's reference. ROWSELL, 11 Crebor Street, Dulwich.
ONIENT-mixer and powder-sifter; good condition. "CHEMIST," 35 High Street, Kingsland.
PREMIER Vinolia soap, state quantity, price; cash register. BENTLEY, Park Pharmacy, Stoke-on-Trent.
KELLY'S "Merchants' Directory"; recent edition. Lowest price to HORTON, Woburn Sands, Beds.
WALLCASE, glass front, 14½ ft.; also square showcase for counter, 2 ft. by 2 ft. by 3 ft. MITCHELL, Chemist, Boston.
"CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" for August 10, 1907. 6d. offered for clean copies sent flat to "S. B.," 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
MINOR, Major, Chemists' books.—Send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.
COMPLETE fittings for pharmacy, second-hand, required at once. Send specification, lowest price, and where to be seen next week, to V. E. HANNA, 110 Stephen's Green, Dublin.
WANTED to buy good-class second-hand fittings and utensils for shop 19 by 14; must be in good condition. Full particulars and lowest price for cash to W. PENNINGTON, 190 Walton Road, Liverpool.
A NEST of drawers, 12½ to 14 ft. long, rosewood or mahogany preferred; also 4 or 5 dozen shop-rounds and one or two swan-necked carboys. State terms to "D. S." (which must be very moderate), 14 Gloucester Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.

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